

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## ARMS AND EMPIRE.

The Army Estimates have been almost the only subject of importance discussed in the Legislature during the week. They are so exclusively things of figures and fact—come in so ordinary a shape, and are treated so much as matters of course—that very few reflect on the tremendous consequences involved in the subject. We are not going to enter into the question of what England would be without a military force, but it will not be out of place to ask what use she makes of the power she possesses? The following “extraordinary dispatch,” which arrived on Wednesday morning, is an answer to the question too significant to require expounding:—

The Indian mail of the 1st of February announces the taking of Gwalior, after two battles, in which the Anglo-Indian army lost more than 1000 men in killed and wounded. The enemy sustained an equal loss.

For some time past such has been the general tenor of the intelligence from India. War, conquest, aggrandisement and extension of an empire which many reflective statisticians think is already too vast to be defended, too great to be turned to advantage, and too populous to be held in subjection, if the prestige attached to the European name should by any causes begin to be shaken among the native population—this continual widening of the circle from its centre has been going on for generations. Is the continual progress healthy? is the staying the tide quite impossible?

The laurels of an army are fed and nourished from the wealth—not always the superfluous wealth—of a people. Is the shadow they cast over the land where they are gathered a protection or a blight? If there is a doubt on the subject should we not be careful how we sow their seeds, which are plentifully scattered in the shape of the “Army Estimates.”

The rightful use of an army is to defend the country against foreign aggression, to preserve internal peace, and to protect property. The world has not yet so far progressed as to enable any nation that has anything worth losing, to dispense with the provision of means of defence. Russia is semi-barbarous, having an almost unlimited command of the raw material of war—man—and does not lack the disposition to pour her wild hordes over the south and west of Europe—crushing liberty, civilization, and the arts, beneath the tread of the hosts from that “northern hive” which overthrew the Roman Empire. France is more civilized, but, with few manufactures, and little foreign trade, her population presses on the means of subsistence, and that population is essentially a military one, loving war for its own sake, and provided they believe that national honour is involved in the cause, careless with whom they fight, or about what they quarrel. Twice within the course of one century they have overran, conquered, and given laws to Europe; once under Louis the Fourteenth, and again, beneath a leader far greater than the *Grand Monarque*—Napoleon. At the present moment the war party in France is very powerful—all but the predominant one; it is stronger in the Chambers, and more united against the pacific policy of M. Guizot than the English Liberal members are, or can be, against the policy of Sir Robert Peel; nor are French political leaders by any means so scrupulous as ours. The affair of the paltry island of Otaheite, and its poor sovereign Pomare—whom it seems almost a satire on Royalty to designate a Queen—has been outrageously magnified by this party: in every respect “Paris and its People” are inflamed to the highest pitch on a matter which no one here thinks worth a moment’s attention. And this feeling is not without its effect on the “Army Estimates.”

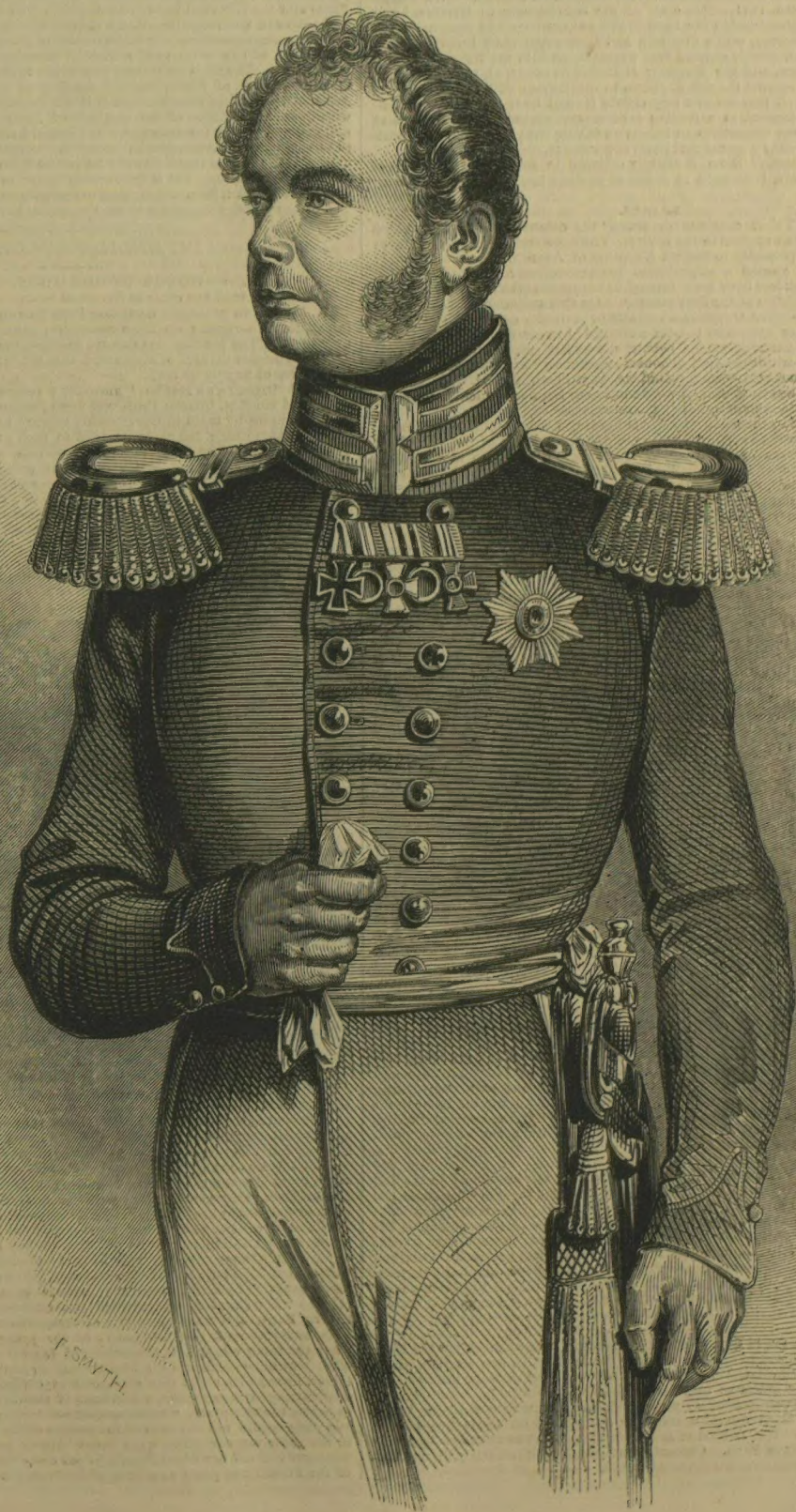
At the best, and notwithstanding the “friendly assurances” they are continually exchanging, peace between the different powers of Europe is little better than an armed truce; there is not actual war, but there is every preparation for it, and the first nation that shows unequivocal signs of weakness, will fall a prey to the rest. Poland has been divided among three great Powers; her population was a mass of unarmed serfs, and a band of oppressive nobles. Switzerland, with not a fourth of her territory, or a third of her inhabitants, has kept its independence, in the centre of Europe, for centuries; but every peasant bears arms, and well knows the use of them. Thus, there is a necessity for providing the means of defence; that it were otherwise is to be wished; but the world must be taken as it is, and our policy must be adapted to our circumstances.

Fully recognizing, then, the propriety of being on a level with other nations in this respect, we still cannot so fully agree with the necessity of keeping up an army for continual conquest and aggrandisement. The present generation has no power over the acts of the past, and we may be obliged to keep what our Clives and Wellesleys have conquered, and to keep them by the same means as they acquired them. “The soil of India,” said Lord John Russell on one occasion, “is strewn with ruined thrones and broken sceptres.” The descendants of their possessors do not forget the grandeur of their fathers; were we to relax in our assertion of power, they would inevitably rise against us, and we should lose our place in the scale of nations. But maintaining our position does not seem to involve the necessity of continually increasing our territory. What have we gained by our more recent invasions? Nothing but sad reverses,

or, in case of success, fresh embarrassments. Who would not wish that the events of the war in Afghanistan, with its disastrous retreat, and frightful suffering, could be blotted from the page of our history? We have taken Scinde; it yet remains to be seen what we can do with it, for the climate is so deadly, that the troops have lost more by disease than by the sword of the enemy. And now we have, as the despatch tells us, taken Gwalior; in what will the new possession be superior to Cabul or Hyderabad, neither of which have been—probably never will be—worth the blood and treasure they have cost us. To secure our new conquest, seven thousand men on either side have been killed and wounded; seven thousand human beings maimed and slaughtered, and the event is mentioned with as much coolness and indifference, as if human life and suffering were but as dust in the balance against the boast of acquiring a new possession, which we shall be unable to turn to any account.

That an army is essential to the strength and integrity of an empire cannot be denied; but the government of that empire is accountable for the use made of the instrument entrusted to it.

The discussion of the “Army Estimates” affords a good opportunity for impressing that responsibility on the rulers. Yet we do not see this larger view taken of the subject; the controversy is all confined to points of detail and items of expense; we allow the use of the army, but complain of the cost of it. The process should be reversed—the purpose it is applied to should be criticised, and the cost of it, examined indeed, but if found not disproportionate to the numbers, allowed fairly, but not lavishly. The contest should be on the main point, but not on the minor one. We should reduce the numbers of the army, which would keep it strong enough for defence, yet render aggression more difficult; but having granted the number of men to be employed, the expense is almost a necessary consequence. Having given the sword into the hand of those who are to use it, the fashion of the hilt and the cost of the mounting are minor questions compared with the inquiry, is this weapon to be used for the legitimate defence and lawful protection of ourselves, or, in robber fashion, to be employed in seizing the property and cutting the throats of our neighbours?



MIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—DRAWN BY M. BAUGNIET.



## ROYAL PORTRAITS.—No. III.

## HIS MAJESTY FREDERIC WILLIAM IV., KING OF PRUSSIA.

This is another of M. Baugnet's faithful portraits of the Crowned Heads of Europe; and, for its *vérité*, will, doubtless, be equally admired with either of its predecessors in our graphic gallery.

His Majesty, Frederic William IV., succeeded to the throne of Prussia on the death of his father, Frederic William, in June, 1840. On his accession, it seems to have been expected that he would fulfil what were understood to have been his father's promise of a national representation. The King, however, in his answer, declared, that his father had been induced by the events that took place in other countries, to take into serious consideration the meaning that might be given to his words; that, reflecting on the sacred duties of the royal office confided to him by God, he resolved to fulfil his promises; but, keeping aloof from the prevalent notion of a general national representation, he should follow, for the real good of the people, and with the sincerest conviction, the course best adapted to the German national character. The result was the establishment of provincial and district assemblies in all parts of the monarchy. Another popular part of the policy announced by his Majesty upon his accession was his professed determination to uphold the nationality of his Polish subjects. A painful interest has, therefore, been excited of late, by the fact of his Majesty having expelled from his dominions 2000 Polish emigrants; but we hope that this serious charge may admit of further explanation than has yet been afforded.

The King of Prussia, it will be recollected, early in 1842, visited England on the christening of the infant Prince of Wales, for whom his Majesty stood sponsor. And it is understood that during the ensuing autumn our most gracious Queen, and her Royal Consort, contemplate a visit to his Majesty.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, MARCH 5.

## SPAIN.

We continue without positive information of either the proceedings of the insurgents, or the affairs of Spain in general. All the news published is that of the Government; private individuals are afraid to write. If the Government organs are to be credited, the position of the insurgents is desperate—Cathagena has demanded to capitulate; one of its forts has been taken; and General Roncali is preparing to lay siege to Alicante. Notwithstanding the dearth of intelligence, trifling observations frequently throw much light on grave matters; thus it is that the departure of the Minister of Finance, accompanied by Don Fernando Alvarez, Don Domingo Moreno, and Don Salvador Bermudez de Castro, for Valencia, to receive the Queen Mother, is considered by those well informed not to be so much a visit of ceremony to receive Christina, as to prevent General Concha from influencing that august lady against Narvaez and Bravo. This fact, I believe, is admitted by the friends of the Ministers. If true, it shows clearly great dissensions in the Ministerial camp, and a want of confidence in the Ministers by the army. Be it as it may, important events may be shortly expected. Christina has entered Spain; she reached Girona on the 1st, and left the next day for Mataro. The Spanish Government is likely to have a serious affair on hand, and it is reported that war will be declared against the Emperor of Morocco, on whose territory very lately the Spanish Consul was murdered. There were some trifling disturbances at Cadiz, on the 22nd. Some soldiers having been insulted by the inhabitants, the garrison was called out, and three of the perturbators slightly wounded.

## ITALY.

The accounts received to-day from Italy are rather alarming. Conspiracies have been discovered in several large towns, and many persons of rank arrested. Bands of banditti have also re-appeared on the high roads.

## GERMANY.

The *Berlin Gazette* contains the following letter from Russia:—"St. Petersburg, February 20th, 1844.—The chief of the district near to Kijatcha, lately reported that at Macmadschin the local Chinese authorities had discovered two Chinese smoking opium, which they said had been supplied by Russians. The Chinese chiefs immediately entered into negotiations with the Russian authorities on the frontiers, and the Emperor Nicholas has ordered, that the Ukase published in 1841, against the sale of opium to the Chinese, shall be scrupulously enforced, and that all persons who may violate it shall be tried by a Court Martial." The same journal, in a leading article, says, that all the inhabitants of Poland may establish themselves in Russia on taking out passports, and selecting within nine months a permanent place of residence.

A Professor Walker, of Bonn, is actively engaged in getting up addresses of congratulation to Mr. O'Connell in different German towns, but hitherto with but little success.

## FRANCE.

The affairs of Tahiti continue to occupy the columns of our Opposition papers, but with little interest to the readers. The opponents of the Government are determined, if possible, to make a Napoleon of Admiral Dupetit-Thouars; they not only have opened a subscription for presenting him with a sword of honour, but committees have been formed to ensure his election as Deputy for one of the Paris districts at the first vacancy. On this subject the *Globe* has the following article:—"The Opposition journals of yesterday contained the joke of a subscription being opened to present a sword of honour to Admiral Dupetit-Thouars. We are perfectly edified with the patriotic subscriptions of the republic. It will be with the sword of honour, maximum 50c., as with the million of the Irish; and with M. Dupetit-Thouars as with O'Connell, who decried it, that if the million had been sent, it would not have been accepted. M. Dupetit-Thouars is, in fact, a man of infinitely too much sense and too much tact to let himself be taken in by the compromising nonsense of the Opposition. He will perceive that the nation is rather with the imposing majority of the Chambers, who have disapproved of his conduct, whilst they preserve to him all their esteem, than with those singers of the *Marseillaise*, who will come between two Bacchanalian couplets, and bring their offerings to the office of the *National*."

We are likely to have a stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Secret Service Money Bill. The sum demanded yesterday by the Government was 1,000,000.

Yesterday and to-day rumours are circulating that a conspiracy to overthrow the Government has been discovered in one of the regiments in garrison in Paris, and that several sergeants and officers had been arrested. I cannot guarantee the fact, and am seeking out information, which shall be immediately forwarded to you.

Before you receive this, probably the Duke d'Angoulême will be no more. The last accounts from Goritz are to the 25th. They state that on the 23rd the Duke had the last sacrament administered to him by the Archbishop. The physicians, of Goritz, contrary to the opinion of those of Padua, still entertain hopes of saving the life of the august patient.

All the Legitimist Deputies (with the exception of M. Larocheboucault, not yet known), who lately retired from the Chamber of Deputies in consequence of the vote, branding them with infamy for visiting the Duke of Bordeaux when in England, have been re-elected, and return to the house, their conduct approved of by their constituents.

It is reported that the Ministers intend bringing in a bill for completing the Louvre. The sum demanded will be 15,000,000.

During 1843, the Minister of War granted permission to 14,000 farmers and workmen to settle in Algeria; this is independent of those gone at their own expense.

Prince Oellenger Wallerstein, Bavarian Minister, is now in Paris. This is the second visit of the Prince to our capital since the Greek revolution.

Nearly all the provincial papers received this morning contain frightful accounts of inundations in almost every part of France, and of considerable damage to property and loss of life. The mountains of Tyrol are covered with snow to a great depth, and several lives have been lost by avalanches. In the Grand Duchy of Baden all the rivers have overflowed their banks from the melting of the snow on the mountains. The Seine has risen to an unprecedented height, and its waters have overflowed several of the principal roads.

Preparations are making for lighting with gas the road from the barrier de l'Etoile to Neuilly.

The Bank of France intends applying to Parliament for permission to issue notes of 250 francs each (£10).

Mr. Ward, an English gentleman 64 years of age, was a few days since barbarously murdered at his residence, No. 4, Rue de Londres. Mr. Ward, although the possessor of a large fortune, lived very retired, and had only one servant, who, on entering his rooms on Friday morning found his master lying in the middle of the room bathed in his blood. It appears that the murderer struck the unfortunate gentleman at the back of the head with a heavy log of wood. Several persons have been arrested, but as yet the miscreant has not been discovered.

On Saturday Ricci's opera, "Corrado d'Altamura," was performed for the first time at our Italian Opera: its success was complete, and there is little doubt but that it will become a great favourite in England. Grisi and Brambilla were divine: the latter was enthusiastically applauded in a cavatina at the opening of the opera. Brambilla performed *Guiscardo*, and never was more justice done to a character. This lady, although (in a future letter I will notice the cause) not engaged for the London season, continues the great favourite of the Parisian fashionables, and is the delight of the *soirées* of the *déité* of the *beau monde*, where she is considered the Pizaroni of the day. Mario was in good tune, and continues a great favourite. It was said that we are to have, next week, "I Puritani."

"Le Lazzarone; ou, le Bien vient en Dormant," is announced for the 20th. "La Sylène," an opera in three acts, and "Le Jabot," in one act, are in rehearsal. The new ballet, "Lady Henriette," continues to draw good houses. "Cagliostro" daily increases in public estimation.

Our celebrated manufacturer of pianos, M. Pleyel, is seriously ill, his health having greatly suffered from his constant attendance on the last days of his lamented mother. The funeral of this estimable lady was attended by all the distinguished artists in Paris. Chopin, although himself seriously ill, was literally carried to the grave of his departed friend.

I have just learnt, but I trust it is not true, that Madame Rosse Caccio died lately at Lisbon, after an illness of only three days.

Mr. Onslow, the celebrated composer, is now in Paris. Persiani left us on Friday last for London. Fornasari quits us on the 10th, and will be in England on the 13th.

Madame Cinti-Damoreau continues a great favourite with the Americans: at least so we are informed by letter from the Havannah.

Pacini's "L'Ebre" is in rehearsal at Milan. The principal character is confided to Madame Monténégro. It will be brought out at the Scala. Coppola's "La Giovanna di Napoli" has met with but indifferent success at Turin. Fioravanti's "I Zengari" has been well received at the Teatro Nuovo of Naples.

Cerito is the great favourite at Florence. Her ballet, "L'Allieva d'Amore" is enchanting, and draws overflowing houses.

## PORTUGAL.

We have received letters from Lisbon of the 29th ultimo. The Cortes re-opened on the 21st ultimo. The minister, Cabral, called on the Chambers for the continuation of the law of the 6th ultimo, suspending the guarantees of individual liberty, and the liberty of the press, till the 31st of March.

The official accounts represent the insurrection as nearly suppressed. Columns and Brigades, Generals, Barons, and Viscounts, appear to have been continually pursuing the insurgents from the 6th to the 24th, and never to have come up with them to the latter date.

The latest intelligence from the Baron de Leiria, states that the insurgents had not succeeded in crossing the Douro at Alva, and that he counted within two days to be able to report the suppression of the revolt.

A change of ministry appeared to be at hand—had it occurred six weeks ago an insurrection might have been avoided.

## THE UNITED STATES.

The packet-ship United States, Capt. Bulton, arrived at Liverpool, from New York, on Saturday last, whence she sailed on the 14th ult., and by her we have received advices five days later than those received by the *George Washington*. The news is not important. Her Majesty's ship *Vestal* (26), having on board the Hon. Mr. Pakenham, arrived at New York on the 13th instant. He immediately landed, and was staying there, but was daily expected to take his departure for Washington.

By the barque *Serene*, from Buenos Ayres, at New York, with dates to Nov. 25, we learn from Captain Adams that Monte Video was still blockaded, and it was thought that it could not hold out much longer. At Buenos Ayres all was quiet.

The New York packet-ship *England*, Captain Bartlett, arrived at Liverpool, at one o'clock, p.m., on Sunday, after a quick voyage of less than sixteen days, from New York.

We have received by her papers two days later than the above advices; but they do not contain matter of much importance. There was a good deal of speculation in cotton at New York, and prices were kept up. Stocks firmly maintained the late advance. The rate of exchange was unchanged, say 109½ to 109½.

The severity of winter had again somewhat returned. The packet-ship *Oxford*, seized for smuggling, was still in durance.

## MEXICO.

By the John Barr, Captain Hollingshead, we received advices a fortnight later from Vera Cruz. Contrary to anticipations hitherto formed, General Thompson had not left Mexico. What reasons existed for the suspension of his departure we did not learn.

Intelligence had at last reached Vera Cruz of the arrangement of the difficulties between the English and Mexican Governments. This news was thought almost to be too good to be true, as the commercial interests were not a little disturbed at the prospect of a British fleet entering the harbour of Vera Cruz with hostile intent.

The Mexican steamer *Guadalupe* and a schooner of war arrived at Vera Cruz, from Tobasco, on the 21st ult., with troops on board. Two British brigades of war and two French sloops of war were also lying at Sacrificios.

The tenor of the commercial accounts do not vary from those received by the *George Washington*. There has been a little tendency in the price of stocks to advance, but this was the result rather of speculation than legitimate business.

## MONTE VIDEO.

We have received Buenos Ayres papers of the 7th of January. They confirm the accounts respecting the disagreement between the French Consul at Monte Video and the Riverista Government, which had induced the former to demand his passports, and retire on board a ship of war off the port. They also confirm the statement respecting the interference of Commodore Purvis to obtain the restoration of the property of a British merchant seized by Oribe's officer at Maldonado. The most important part of the intelligence is, however, contained in the message of Rosas, on the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly. In that communication Rosas broadly charges Commodore Purvis with the open violation of the blockade of Monte Video, contrary to the law of nations, and also to the assurances he (Rosas) had received from Mr. Mandeville, reiterated by the Government at home in the specific instructions given to that officer. The charge therefore rests no longer upon mere party newspaper authority and vituperation, but is deliberately made in the official communication of the President, in a form which must necessarily command the immediate attention of our Foreign Secretary to set the matter in its true light before the world.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour. Mr. STANBISH presented a petition from Harrow, in favour of a project for the formation of a railway on the atmospheric principle, to be carried round the metropolis. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On the motion of Mr. S. HERBERT, that the Order of the Day for going into Committee of Supply be read,

Mr. T. DUNCAN rose to "move for a return of all moneys paid to Frederick Bond Hughes, Charles Ross, and John Jackson, on account of any communications made by them to Government relative to the Repeal agitation in Ireland, distinguishing the amounts paid to each; also, the dates of the several payments, specifying the respective periods at which they commenced; together with copies of any instructions given to the above-named Frederick Bond Hughes, Charles Ross, and John Jackson, with respect to the duties to be performed by them in Ireland. Also, a return of the amount paid to the above-named for expenses during their attendance at the trial of the Queen against O'Connell and others. Also, a return of all moneys paid to the late or present proprietor or proprietors, managers, conductors, or persons in the employ of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* newspapers, or any of them, on account of communications or informations made or given by the said parties, or any of them, to the Government, in reference to the repeal agitation in Ireland; distinguishing the times at which the said communications or informations were furnished, and the period at which the several sums of money were paid. Also, the name or names of the shorthand writers appointed to furnish the Government report of the proceedings at the trial of the Queen against O'Connell and others." The hon. gentleman entered at great length on a discussion of the facts connected with the employment of the above-named individuals in Ireland, and, in conclusion, said that these proceedings had been conducted, from first to last, in a way which reflected no honour on them, either as men, or as Ministers of the Crown. (Cheers.) Mr. WALLACE was understood to second the motion.

Sir J. GRAHAM said, he should entertain a melancholy opinion of the future prospects, not only of Ireland, but of the whole country, if the majority in that house sympathized with the sentiments of the honourable gentleman who brought forward the motion. The right hon. baronet proceeded to say that he took the entire responsibility of the employment of those persons on himself, and that his colleagues had nothing to do with it. He had no objection to the returns as regarded these gentlemen, and it would be found that the remuneration had not been extravagant. He denied that he had sanctioned any concealment on the part of Mr. Ross, but had engaged him as a reporter for the Government, having known him for many years as an accurate reporter and a most honourable and trustworthy man. With regard to the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*, he denied that any further communication had taken place between the Government and the conductors or proprietors of that journal further than as regards the evidence of Mr. Jackson.

The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the motion . . . . . 73

Against it . . . . . 144

Majority against the motion . . . . . 71

The house then went into a Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

In the absence of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

In answer to a question from Lord MONTAGUE, with regard to the Landlord and Tenant Commission, the Earl of DEVON said, that the labours of the commission would be prosecuted with as little delay as possible.

Lord BROUGHAM rose to move for copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the English Missionaries in the South Sea Islands and the Government, relating to the affairs of Otaheite. He understood there would be no objection to the production of that correspondence.

The Earl of ABERDEEN had no objection to produce the correspondence. With respect to the recent proceedings of the French Admiral at Otaheite, he had only to say that the acts of that officer were disowned by the French Government. (Hear, hear.) He thought it right to state that this had been entirely done by the spontaneous voluntary act of the French. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord Aberdeen) had not written to her Majesty's representative in Paris, and not one word of remonstrance had been afforded by the ambassador himself. For he (Lord Aberdeen) was from the first convinced, that when the thing was known, the feeling on the part of the French Government, if what was done to their own honour and to justice, would lead to that result. (Hear, hear.) He made this statement as explicitly as possible; but he was quite prepared to see that the Ministers of the King of the French would be assailed by the war party, with accusations of having succumbed to Britain. The war party would not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity (hear, hear), and in the same manner he thought that whatever had been done by himself, and whatever had not been done, would be set down by the partisans in this country of the French war party as a base and cowardly submission to France. (Hear,

hear.) But the war party was as little to be regarded in France, as fortunately it was in this country. (Hear.) He had great satisfaction in stating that he had not received any complaints from the missionaries in those islands on the subject. It was only two days since that he had received a deputation from the London Missionary Society, which had assured him that there was no cause of complaint on the ground against the French Government. (Hear.) The French authorities had treated them entirely in the manner promised by the Convention. (Hear.) The returns were then ordered, and their lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord WESTMEATH, with reference to a previous statement of his, that the Rev. Mr. Murray, a Roman Catholic priest, had been superseded by his titular bishop for not assisting in the collection of the Repeal rent, and which had been contradicted by Lord Normanby, contended that he was correct in the substance of what he said.

The Marquis of NORMANBY read a letter received from Dr. Cantwell, the Catholic bishop of Mr. Murray's diocese, in which there was a total denial of any interference whatever in the duties discharged by that minister.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Sir Augustus D'Este, praying the house to suspend one of its standing orders, so as to permit the Chevalier Bunsen, who is about to leave this country for a time, to be examined before the committee of privileges, touching the claim of the petitioner to the titles, &c., of the late Duke of Sussex. The noble and learned lord gave notice to move, this day, the suspension of the standing order accordingly.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, a bill for the improvement of the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, was read a first time, with the understanding that it will be referred to a select committee before the second reading.

A petition presented by the Marquis of NORMANBY, complaining of the appropriation to exclusively Protestant education of a bequest left for the establishment of a parochial school at Ballysax, in Ireland, led to some discussion. The amount of the bequest was only £7 10s. per annum, and as there were but few Protestants in the parish, it was contended that it should be appropriated to instruction upon the national system to all classes.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said, if the noble marquis would let him have a copy of the petition, he would take care that it should be brought under the attention of Government. The petition was then laid on the table, and their lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The SPEAKER informed the house that the sureties for the petition against the return for Devises were unexceptionable.

Several Railway Bills were advanced a stage.

Mr. GLADSTONE submitted to the house the resolutions agreed to by the committee relative to the constitution of railway committees. The principle hitherto adopted with respect to railway bills had been to appoint the committee upon these bills from members connected with the local interest to which the particular bill might apply. The committee, after mature consideration, had come to the determination of recommending the house to depart from that principle, in respect to railway bills to be introduced to the house during the present session. The committee recommended, first, that a select committee should be appointed, whose duty it would be to declare what were and what were not competing lines; and, that point having been determined, the committee further recommended that the committee of selection should provide for the consideration of the bill, by choosing five gentlemen unconnected personally, or through their constituents, with the competing lines, who would decide on their comparative merits.—Mr. LABOUCHERE thought that the great difficulty would be to find members who would devote their time to private bills in which neither they nor their constituents had any interest.—Colonel SIBTHORP moved the postponement of the consideration of the resolutions proposed.—After a general discussion the house divided:—

For the resolutions . . . . . 200

Against them . . . . . 3

Majority . . . . . 197

The resolutions were agreed to.

In reply to Mr. B. COCHRANE, Sir J. GRAHAM stated that he intended to proceed with the Factory Bill before the Poor-law Amendment Bill, and fixed Monday next for going into committee on the former.

Mr. O'CONNELL having inquired if the Government intended to introduce a measure relative to Roman Catholic charities in Ireland, was informed by Sir R. PEEL that it was the intention of the Government to do so, in fulfilment of the promise contained in the royal speech.

Mr. O'CONNELL then gave notice, for Monday next, of his intention to introduce a bill to alter the law relative to Roman Catholic charities and religious uses in Ireland.

Mr. BORTHWICK complained of the delay in carrying forward the Poor-law Amendment Bill, and censured the general neglect evinced of the interests of the labouring classes.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM was aware of the importance of the subject, but thought that the best course to be pursued with respect to the interests of the labouring classes was first to carry the Factories Bill, and then he would urge forward the Poor-law Amendment Bill; for both of which he hoped there would be ample time.

On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply, in order to consider the Army and Ordnance estimates, Mr. WILLIAMS commented on the general amount of these estimates, complaining that in reckoning the police and embodied pensioners, in addition to the regular military force, we had a standing army of no less than 163,498 men, which was upwards of 83,000 more than on an average of the last 24 years. He commented generally on the constitution of the army, and asked if we kept up so large a military force, how could Sir R. Peel fulfil his pledge of taking off the income-tax in three years.—To this Sir R. PEEL exclaimed, "I made no such promise!"—Mr. WILLIAMS proposed that the estimates should be referred to a select committee.—After a few words from Sir H. HARDINGE, the amendment was withdrawn.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD complained of the evils attendant upon the maintenance of so large a standing army as this country kept up, and enlarged at considerable length upon the distressed condition of the labouring classes of the community. He concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that keeping up so large a standing army was contrary to the constitutional rights and liberties of the people.—Dr. BOWRING and Mr. FIELDEN supported the amendment, which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 87 to 8.

The house then resolved itself into a committee, and Sir H. HARDINGE moved the army estimates, stating that the number of men required for the present year would be 160,295, exclusive of those employed in India. The total number would be 129,000, and the total expense would be £5,984,000.—Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the number of men should be reduced by 20,000, being of opinion that, now that the wars in China and Afghanistan were brought to a close, there could be no necessity for keeping up so large a standing army.—Lord HOWICK could not think it advisable to venture upon such a reduction as that proposed. He supported the original motion, as did also Mr. P. Howard, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. F. Baring, Sir J. Hobhouse, &c. The committee divided, and the motion was defeated by a majority of 114 to 12. The original motion was then agreed to.

After some further progress in committee the house resumed, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again.

The house then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

At four o'clock the Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Horse Racing Penalties Bill, the Offences at Sea Bill, the Metropolitan Improvements Bill, and Sang's Naturalization Bill. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. Their lordships then adjourned during pleasure. The house resumed at five o'clock.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented a petition from a person of the name of Samuel Gray, who stated that he had been tried four times for the offence of shooting at an individual in Ireland, and that on the last occasion he was convicted. An objection had been raised, he said, to the peremptory challenge which he had claimed. That question came on for discussion before the Court of Queen's Bench, in Ireland, and the decision was against him. He now wished very much to appeal to their lordships' house against that decision. He was, however, destitute of funds necessary for the purpose, and prayed their lordships to provide him with funds. He (the Lord Chancellor) feared that their lordships had no means of doing that.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

In reply to the Marquis of Normanby, the LORD CHANCELLOR stated that when the judgment of the house had been finally pronounced in the cases of the Presbyterian Marriages Appeals, he would immediately move for the reappointment of the committee of last year, preparatory to proposing any legislative remedy.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE put the three following questions to the Earl of DEVON, relative to the landlord and tenant commission:—First, whether the commissioners contemplated any alteration in the laws which affected leases or covenants between landlords or tenants entered into previously to the issuing of the commission; secondly, whether they intended to report on the proportion which rent bore in Ireland to the value of land in various parts of Ireland; and, thirdly, whether they would report the whole of the evidence taken before the commission? The Earl of DEVON having fully explained the progress made by the commission, declined to answer the two first questions, but, to the third, replied that it was the intention of the commission to append to their report the whole of the evidence received by them. The noble earl added that there was nothing in the proceedings of this commission which should necessarily interfere with any measures that might be contemplated for the improvement of the condition of the unemployed population of Ireland.

On the motion of the Marquis of NORMANBY, returns relating to the appointments of stipendiary magistrates in Ireland since 1841 were ordered, and their lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The house, on its formation, was summoned to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to several bills.

On the motion of Mr. WILLSHER, the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Sir W. HEATCOTE, the Epsom and South Western Railway Bill was postponed to next Tuesday.

Several other railway bills were advanced a stage.

Mr. WARD gave notice that, after Easter, he will propose a motion, the purport of which will be to institute an inquiry into the temporalities of the Irish Established Church.

Mr. WILLIAMS then moved that no opposed business or motion shall be brought on and discussed in the house after midnight. He complained of the long hours—the after midnight legislation—the habit of members coming down from theatres, balls, routs, and parties, and giving their votes in moments of



hilarity on questions of which they knew little, and had heard less—and of the strong temptation to pass bills containing legislative jobs and blunders, when brought on for discussion at unseasonable hours. Four-fifths of the session were usually passed in idle debate [at this the Ministerial benches cheered lustily]—as, for instance, in the year 1840, when the Ministerialists, then in opposition, occupied the whole session with party discussions, for the purpose of getting place and power by a change in administration, which has produced no good result to the people of this country.—Mr. BROTHERTON seconded the motion.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not persuade himself that he was in earnest. He felt grateful for his concern for the health of members; but that was more in danger from long speeches than late sittings; and late sittings were caused by early long speeches. He recommended Mr. Williams to leave the care of the house in the hands of Mr. Brotherton, who exercised his functions with so much amenity and discretion.—Mr. BROTHERTON was for many discussions, but short speeches, and daylight legislation, in conformity with the custom of our ancestors, and the practice of other legislative assemblies at the present day. Hopeless as he was of effecting the object, he would yet persevere in endeavouring to confine the house to decent business hours. On a division, the motion was supported by 16, and opposed by 146.

Mr. TURNELL then proceeded with a motion for a select committee to inquire into the cost of the Metropolitan Police force, and the manner in which the sums levied as police-rate are assessed on the different parishes within the Metropolitan Police district. His speech was composed of details, illustrative of the inequality of the operation of the present system, to the principle of which, however, he was not opposed, neither did he censure the conduct of the police commissioners.—Mr. M. SUTTON, on the part of the Government, opposed the motion. An annual return of the expense of the police was regularly laid before the house; and the complaints upon which Mr. Turnell founded his motion came chiefly from the parish of Marylebone, the rapid increase of which, since the passing of the Police Act, was extraordinary, being no less than upwards of forty-seven thousand new houses, comprehending more than seven hundred new streets, squares, and roads. But it was in the power of Marylebone, by an appeal to the magistrates, to get its inequalities rectified, without the necessity of any interference from the house.—After a few observations from Mr. BROTHERTON, Mr. TURNELL did not think himself justified in pressing the matter to a division, and it was, therefore, negatived without one.

The LORD ADVOCATE of Scotland was then called on by the SPEAKER, to ask leave, pursuant to notice, to bring in a bill to facilitate the disjoining or dividing of extensive or populous parishes, and the erecting of new parishes, in Scotland.—Leave was granted, without opposition, after a very brief statement.

Lord ASHLEY then moved for a select committee to inquire into the mode of administering relief to the sick poor under the Poor-law Amendment Act, which was agreed to.

The house rose at ten minutes to seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

On the motion of Mr. TROTTER, the Croydon Junction Railway Bill was read a first time.

The Stratford Railway Bill was read a first time.

Lord SANDON presented a petition, signed by 7000 or 8000 inhabitants of Liverpool and the neighbourhood, consumers of tobacco, for a reduction of the duties on that article; and a petition from dealers in tobacco, praying that the duty may be reduced to one shilling a pound.

Sir G. CLERK presented a petition from the ministers and elders of the Presbytery of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, stating that the professors in the Scottish Universities are obliged to sign a declaration of their adherence to the canons of the church—a custom confirmed by the union with that country, and praying the house not to sanction any measure that would sever the connection between the church and the universities.

Mr. PAXINGTON presented a report from the Athlone Election Committee, stating that it appeared to the committee that a person (whose name was understood to be Mark Quin), whose evidence was essential to the establishment of the case, was confined in the gaol of Roscommon for debt, and that his attendance could not be procured without the interposition of the house. The committee had ordered him to report the fact to this house, in order that such steps might be taken as the house should think fit.—On the motion of the honourable gentleman, it was then ordered that the keeper of Roscommon gaol should attend before the committee with the above individual on the 11th of March, in order to his being examined as a witness.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that, on Friday next, in a committee of the whole house, he should submit a proposition for the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER also gave notice that on the same day, in committee of ways and means, he should take a vote of eight millions on account.

The house then went into committee on the County Coroner's Bill.—The several clauses, up to clause 18, were agreed to.—Clause 18 was struck out.—Upon clause 20 being proposed, Mr. CRAVEN BERKELEY moved that the clause be expunged altogether from the bill. The clause allowed is. a mile for travelling. Upon the suggestion of the Chairman, he moved that the additional 3d. proposed to be given be disallowed.—A discussion then took place, and the committee divided—

For the clause .. .. .	93
For the amendment .. .. .	34
Majority .. .. .	—59

The clause, after some conversation, was agreed to.—The other clauses were then disposed of, and the house resumed.—The other orders of the day were postponed, and the house adjourned at a quarter to seven.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at the usual hour. A number of petitions were presented on the subject of the Corn laws and with regard to the union of the St. Asaph and Bangor Bishopsrics.

Lord BROUGHAM said he had not had an opportunity, owing to the state of the weather, to go over the new Houses of Parliament, and therefore he could postpone the question of which he had given notice respecting them, to a future day.

After transacting some other unimportant business their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

After the Speaker took the chair, the time of the house was occupied considerably in the reception of petitions on the subject of railways.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had observed, in a report of a speech made by M. Guizot in the French Chambers with respect to the commercial negotiations between France and this country, that the French Government, unless M. Guizot was wholly misreported, considered the negotiations as completely at an end. From what he had heard the right honourable baronet say of the evils of keeping the public mind in suspense, he thought he should make some similar statement to do away with uncertainty on the subject in this country. The question he had to put to the right honourable baronet was this, whether he understood it to be the declaration of M. Guizot that the commercial negotiations between France and this country were at an end, and whether he was prepared to confirm that declaration?—Sir ROBERT PEEL said he had seen the most authentic report of the speech of M. Guizot in the French Chamber of Deputies—that given in the *Moniteur*—and he was bound to say, that on referring to that authentic report he could not doubt that in the opinion of the French Government there was no prospect of concluding the negotiations; he spoke of the former convention for the reduction of duties. The hon. gentleman must be well aware that there must be two parties to contract a treaty of commerce, and whatever impediment might have arisen to the course of the negotiations, he was bound to say that they had not arisen with the Government of this country; the signature to a treaty of commerce was, of course, in the power of the other party to give or refuse. He could not doubt that in the opinion of the French Government there was no probability of effecting a reduction of commercial duties by actual treaty.

Mr. LABOUCHERE then rose to move.—“That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, representing the great importance to this country of the trade with the Emperor of Brazil, and humbly praying her Majesty to adopt such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain and improve the commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the Brazils.” He said, if there was a country in the world bound to cultivate relations of amity with this country, it was Brazil. Its great extent, inferior to no part of the globe—its fertility—the mighty rivers by which it was watered—its population, which amounted to upwards of 7,000,000—the state and habits of the population, producing an abundance of articles which could not be produced in this country—its want of manufactures and shipping—all those circumstances showed that England and Brazil were two countries formed to have extensive relations with each other. Our trade with Brazil was at present regulated by a commercial treaty, concluded between the two countries in 1827. That treaty was one eminently favourable to this country. The Brazilians engaged to take our manufactures and produce under this treaty at a maximum duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. We were free on the other hand to impose any duties we pleased on the produce of Brazil. The exports of Brazil, according to the statistical accounts, on which he could place most reliance, amounted annually to £7,200,000. In the article of coffee, their exports amounted to £3,000,000 sterling a year. Sugar was the next in importance, and the export of that article amounted to £1,200,000 annually. The remaining £3,000,000 was made up from a variety of articles, such as cotton-wool, tobacco, hides, and gold; but the three most important articles were coffee, sugar, and cotton-wool. Now, with regard to sugar, we have placed a duty on it which, in effect, is quite prohibitory, and which was intended to be prohibitory. It was a duty on the article of £300 per cent. *ad valorem*. On coffee they had placed a duty which, though not prohibitory, was still very heavy, amounting to £200 per cent. *ad valorem*. The only important article which they let in from the Brazils on reasonable terms was cotton-wool. This state of things had produced results which could not astonish any one who had listened to the statements he had just made, viz., that while we exported direct to the Brazils a great amount of British produce, we imported and introduced into the consumption of this country a very small amount in value of the produce of Brazil in return. The value of our export trade to Brazil was about two millions and a half sterling a year—it had varied a little during the last two years—last year it rallied a little, but he was sorry to say that it was rather a struggling and declining trade than an increasing one, for reasons to which he should presently advert, but it was very considerable. In 1836 the export of English manufactures to Brazil amounted to £3,000,000. It had since averaged rather above than under two millions and a half annually, till the year 1842, when it fell to £1,756,000. In the last year, 1843, it had increased a little, and it still amounted to £2,140,000 annually. This was the exact amount of our exports to the Brazils. The Brazilian produce imported for consumption into this country, was small in comparison, amounting to only between three and four

hundred thousand pounds. This was undoubtedly a very anomalous and unnatural state of things; and it obnoxiously exposed our merchants and manufacturers to very great disadvantages in competing with those of other countries. The consequence of the existing system was, that the merchants of this country were obliged to resort to an indirect procedure. British ships carrying out a cargo of British manufactures to the ports of Brazil, could not find a cargo to bring back again. They were therefore obliged to take their cargo of sugar, coffee, or whatever it might be, to some third country, competing on the voyage with the ships of that country, which, as they are returning home, possessed an advantage over them with respect to the expense of navigation. They were obliged to return to this country in ballast, after suffering every disadvantage in their competition with the vessels of other countries. The effect of this state of things was so obvious that he did not think it necessary to cite documents at any length to illustrate it. He had accurate statistical returns published by the French Government, which he would read to the house. They would show that while our commerce had not increased, the French commerce with the Brazils had been growing at a very great ratio. He found that in the year 1837 the exports from France to Brazil were, in round numbers, twelve millions of francs. In 1840 they had grown to sixteen millions of francs. In 1841, the last year to which his returns applied, the exports amounted to twenty millions of francs. Now, let the house compare that statement with the diminished, or rather the stationary state of our commerce with Brazil during the same period. He would now read a statement of the imports into France from the Brazils. In the year 1837, they amounted in round numbers to six millions of francs. In 1840, they had fallen to 5,900,000 francs, but in the year 1841, they had grown to nearly 8,000,000 francs, the amount of imports being 7,993,000 francs. He mentioned this to show, that if they wished to support our merchants and manufacturers, who were engaged in an honourable competition with other countries in the trade which they carried on with the Emperor of Brazil, they ought to see that they did nothing which would subject those manufacturers and merchants to greater disadvantages than they at present laboured under. The duty in England on Muscovado sugar per cwt. was 63s. In France the duty on Muscovado sugar was 26s. 6d. In Australia it was 13s. 8d. (Hear, hear.) In the Zollverein, Germany, that great mart of ours in our trade with Brazil, the duty was 15s. 4d. per cwt. on Muscovado sugar. There was no country in the world which paid a higher duty than this country.—Mr. GLADSTONE contended that the effect of lowering the duty on Brazilian sugar would be to encourage the continuation of slavery in that country, and whatever the commercial advantage might be, they could not overlook the consideration of humanity. The predictions of the present Government in 1841, with regard to the importation of increased quantities of sugar, had been fully realised, and the prices during the last two or three years had been lower than at any period since the abolition of negro slavery. The cause of failure in their negotiations with the Brazils was owing to the excessive demands of the Brazilian Minister, who, whether it was owing to the discussions which had taken place in that house, or to the language held by merchants out of doors had formed an erroneous idea of the importance of their commerce. The right hon. gentleman concluded by opposing the motion.—Mr. MILNER GIBSON supported the motion, and went into the entire subject of protective duties, which he dealt with in a clever and argumentative manner. The duties in question, he said, were, in point of fact, of no advantage to the West India merchant, and would die of their own accord if they were allowed, but the Government were determined to perpetuate them by means of an Act of Parliament. He could promise them, however, that their bill would be opposed at every stage, and in every way that the forms of the house allowed. The other speakers were Lord Sandon and Sir Robert Peel on the Ministerial side, and on the other side Mr. Bright and Lord Palmerston. The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the motion .. .. .	132
Against it .. .. .	205
Majority for Ministers .. .. .	—73

The house then adjourned at quarter to one o'clock.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—NEWCASTLE.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.)

ARSON.—William Cranson was indicted for having, on the 27th of September last, at Morpeth, set fire to a hay-stack, the property of W. Woodman. Mr. Otter and Mr. Atkinson conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Wilkins. It appeared that the prisoner at the bar was a person of respectable family at Morpeth, but that he had, as indeed his appearance testified, given himself up to a course of the lowest dissipation, loitering about the various public-houses until the owners would no longer permit him to remain, and then frequently passing the remainder of the night in any temporary shelter that chance might offer. After his committal to gaol, he made a full confession of the mode in which he had effected the conflagration in question to a fellow-prisoner, who turned approver, and evidence was given of the prisoner having frequently threatened the prosecutor, with whom he had a feud of a long standing. The jury returned a verdict of “Guilty,” and his lordship, in a very impressive address, sentenced him to be transported for twenty years.

HOME CIRCUIT.—CHELMSFORD.

On Tuesday morning both Courts proceeded to business, the Lord Chief Justice presiding in the Crown court, and Mr. Baron Alderson at *nisi prius*. Although there were a number of causes entered on the Civil side, yet from some of them being referred, and others breaking down, the list was gone through by one o'clock, and Mr. Baron Alderson then proceeded to try prisoners in relief of the business of the Crown side.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Denman.)

Michael Challis, aged 19, a groom, was indicted for feloniously setting fire to an outhouse, the property of Samuel Porter Matthews. Mr. Marsh conducted the prosecution. It appeared that on the alarm being given, the prisoner was seen running in a direction from the fire. The circumstances which led to the suspicion against the prisoner were the contradictory stories that he told, and also the fact that a piece of linen, which the prisoner made use of to cover his harness, was found to have a portion torn from it, and this piece, partly burnt and wrapped round some dry combustible material, was picked up near the outhouse that was burnt. The Lord Chief Justice went carefully through the whole of the evidence, and the jury, after a very short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years, and he left the dock declaring that he was innocent.

John Johnson, sixteen, was indicted for feloniously setting fire to a portion of a stack of barley, the property of Francis Richardson. The Lord Chief Justice summed up, and the jury very shortly afterwards returned a verdict of “Guilty,” with a recommendation to mercy on account of the weak state of the prisoner's mind. The prisoner was then sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour, for twelve months.

(Before Mr. Baron Alderson.)

Thomas Moore, thirty, labourer, was indicted for firing two stacks of hay, the property of Maurice William Bird. Mr. Baron Alderson went through the whole of the evidence, commenting upon the different facts as he proceeded, and the jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of “Guilty.” The learned judge sentenced the prisoner to be transported for life.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The business at Oxford was brought to a close on Tuesday evening, when their lordships proceeded to Blenheim, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, on their way to Worcester, where the business was opened on Wednesday.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The March sessions of the Central Criminal Court commenced on Monday morning before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Recorder, Mr. Alderman Farncombe, and other civic authorities. When the names of those summoned on the Grand Jury were called over, several gentlemen claimed to be excused on various grounds. Amongst them were Mr. Simon Oppenheim, who claimed to be excused on the ground that he held the offices of secretary and clerk to the great synagogue of the Jews, and therefore if he was obliged to attend the court, religious service would be suspended, and the children's education neglected, as the arrangement of all those matters was left to him as manager of the services.—The Recorder: You have not stated any legal ground of exemption.—Mr. Oppenheim: To-day and to-morrow are holidays with the Jews, therefore I hope to be excused.—The Recorder: Your office appears to me somewhat similar to that of parish clerk, which could not be pleaded as a legal ground of exemption; but under the circumstances the Court will excuse you. The Grand Jury having been sworn, the Recorder addressed them on the character of the calendar, which he said was comparatively a light one.

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF LORD WILLIAM PAGET V. HOLT.

This was an indictment against the defendant, Thomas Holt, the registered proprietor of the *Age* newspaper, for a libel upon Lord William Paget. The defendant, who is already undergoing a sentence passed upon him in the Court of Queen's Bench for a similar offence against the Duke of Brunswick, was brought up by *habeas* to take his trial. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Doane conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Wordsworth, with Mr. Wilkins, appeared for the defendant. Lord William Paget was the principal witness for the prosecution, and after an eloquent and ingenious address on behalf of the defendant, the jury returned a verdict of “Guilty.” The Recorder said he understood the defendant was already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment. Mr. Doane said he was, and for an offence of the same description. The Recorder then said he should remand the defendant to the same custody from which he came, and he would confer with the judges upon the subject of the sentence. If he were to pass a fresh sentence upon him at that time, it would have the effect of removing him from the custody in which he then was. The defendant was then removed in custody.

On Tuesday, Henry Jones and William Christie, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for misdemeanour, arising out of the Custom-house frauds, were placed at the bar to receive judgment.—Mr. Justice Patteson addressed the prisoners. It appeared from the written confession of Jones, that he had been induced by Christie, to whom he owed some money, to join him in executing those frauds. But still it should be recollected that he occupied a place of trust; and, on carefully looking into the circumstances, it did not appear that there was any material difference between the guilt of the prisoners. The sentence upon them was, that they should be severally imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the term of one year.—There was another indictment for conspiracy against

the prisoners, with James Christie, but it was *non pros.*, and two other indictments, one for forgery and another for fraud, were also abandoned.

BREAKING AND ROBBING A DWELLING-HOUSE.—PERJURY IN DEFENCES OF ALIBI.—Benjamin Law, aged 21, and James Dunn, 23, were convicted, on clear evidence, of feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of James Leggett, and stealing a bed, a looking-glass, and other articles, value £8, his property.—Mr. Ballantine conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Horry the defence.—An alibi was set up for the prisoners, but such was the nature of the evidence, and the manner of the witnesses, especially the father of Dunn, that the jury were disposed not to hear it concluded.—Mr. Ballantine, in replying, made some very severe and pointed allusions to the *mind* in which these defences of alibi were coined, and which, he said, was in the neighbourhood of the court. He wished, for the sake of the unfortunate prisoners themselves, that these persons should be exposed and punished; for the prisoners were frequently ignorant of the defence until they heard it for the first time in court.—The Recorder said he would deal most severely with any person who would be proved to have concocted one of those alibis, which were masses of horrible perjury. No learned counsel should take a brief without knowing from whom he received it, and without a name of some responsible individual being endorsed upon it.—After a long altercation between the learned counsel, the Recorder repeated his observations with increased force. He then sentenced Dunn to ten years' transportation, and Law to six months' imprisonment.

NEW COURT.

(Before the Common Sergeant.)

Isaac Cohen was convicted of stealing a pocket-handkerchief from the person of a man unknown. Mr. Ballantine defended the prisoner, and, in the course of his cross-examination of the principal witness, a policeman, he elicited some facts which appeared to implicate Mr. Brand, the marshalman, and some of the police. It appeared that the prisoner had been brought up at the Mansion-house, on a charge of stealing a silver snuff-box and other articles, and he asserted that he had sold the duplicates of these articles to the marshalman, and a constable, named Child, whilst he was in custody. The Common Sergeant and Mr. Alderman Humphrey said that the case should be sifted closely. The marshalman and Child were sent for; and shortly afterwards a message was received from the Lord Mayor (who had previously investigated the charge) that he sent the marshalman, of whose integrity he felt satisfied, and the constable Child should be sent as soon as possible. The marshalman was then questioned. He said that the prisoner had represented to him that his wife was confined, and had not even bread to eat. He (the marshalman) gave him some money, to relieve his own and his wife's wants, and he did so out of pure charity. The prisoner then gave him the duplicates. The court and jury appeared quite satisfied with the explanation. The prisoner was then called on, and proof having been given of his previous conviction and imprisonment for eighteen months, and several other charges against him having been alluded to, the Common Sergeant sentenced him to ten years' transportation.—[We have no doubt whatever of the marshalman's benevolent disposition, but he might find much more deserving objects than notorious thieves for his display; and the less constables and others have to do with the transfer of property of this kind the better will it be for their reputation.—Ed. I. L. N.]

On Wednesday, Joel Barnett, aged twenty-two, hawk, was charged with stealing three bills of exchange, value £89 2s. 9d., the property of Saul Yates, in his dwelling-house. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Wilkins. Mr. Justice Patteson summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of “Guilty,” but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy, under the impression that he had been merely an instrument in the hands of some other parties. The prosecutor begged to join in the recommendation to mercy, as he felt confident that the prisoner was merely acting for others who were not visible in the transaction. Mr. Justice Patteson took the same view of the case, and, having addressed the prisoner on the serious nature of his offence (which had subjected him to transportation for ten years, if the Court thought fit to pass a sentence of transportation, which at present it did not), sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—REMARKABLE CASE OF FORGERY.—A good deal of interest was excited on Tuesday morning in consequence of an attempt to obtain a large sum of money by means of a forged cheque, which was only unsuccessful from the premature fears of the contrivers of the scheme—a scheme no less novel than ingenious in its details. One of the innocent actors in the affair, a country lad, Thomas Cates, was brought before Mr. Maltby in the custody of Inspector Pearce, for the purpose of explaining his share in the transaction. The country lad's statement was, that he had inserted an advertisement in the *Times* last week for a situation. He received an answer to this advertisement; and the writer, who signed himself “W. Thompson,” arranged an interview with him for Thursday last, at Woodhouse's Coffee-house, King-street, Westminster. The lad kept the appointment, and after some conversation with this Mr. Thompson, who said he was in business, and that his offices were in Birchington, an engagement was eventually entered into, the advertiser being told that his principal duty would be to collect money from the customers. An appointment was made with him to meet his new employer at the Gun Tavern, in Pimlico, on Monday, when he was to be immediately set to work. On Monday, accordingly, he met this Thompson at the place named, and received from him a letter directed to Mr. Smith, of the Three Nuns, Aldgate, with orders to return as soon as possible, and meet his master at Elliott's Brewery, in Pimlico. The lad went to the Three Nuns, but no Mr. Smith was known there, and he left the letter with the waiter. As soon as he got to Elliott's Brewery he met Thompson coming out of the yard, who gave him a cheque for £760 9s. 10d., on Messrs. Call, Marten, and Co., of Bond-street, telling him to get the cheque cashed in large notes and sixty sovereigns, and to take the money to the Ship, Charing-cross, and there wait with it until he came. The lad went to the banking-house, and on presenting the cheque, which purported to be drawn by Messrs. Elliott and Co., in favour of Mr. Thompson, he was asked where he brought it from; and in obedience to the directions he had received, he replied from the brewery. Other questions were put to him, and having replied to them, he mentioned that he was to take the money to the Ship, and there wait for his master. After a short delay the cheque was paid, and the lad went away with the money. Having waited at the Ship two hours, he became uneasy, and he went back to the brewery to know whether Mr. Thompson was still there. He was informed by one of the men in the yard that Mr. Thompson was not known there. The lad then returned to the Ship, and soon afterwards a police constable, and a person from the banking-house, came in, and asked him what he had done with the money. He said he had the sum still in his possession, his employer having not yet made his appearance. He was taken into custody, and the entire amount delivered up. The lad related his story, and his statement obtained credit. In corroboration of a portion of it, the person to whom he had spoken about Mr. Thompson in Messrs. Elliott's yard came forward, and said he recollected that such an inquiry had been made about the time stated. A clerk from Messrs. Elliott's said the check exhibited a double forgery, for the body was an imitation of his handwriting, and the signature was an imitation of his employer's. Mr. Marten, one of the banking firm, produced the cheque, which it appeared, had, in the first instance, created some doubt, but was changed into certainty upon inquiry, after the lad had gone away with the money. As the lad had mentioned where he was to take the cash, an officer was instantly despatched there, in time to regain possession of it. Inspector Pearce said he knew the lad's friends at Croydon, and he was satisfied of their respectability, and that the lad was an innocent instrument by which the fraud was attempted to be perpetrated. From the lad's statement, and from the corroborative circumstances, it was clear that he had been made a dupe, and had been solicited by this Thompson, because his country appearance would stand a better chance of disarming suspicion. Mr. Maltby was quite satisfied of the lad's innocence, and he should only require him to enter into bail, because his future appearance might be essential to attain the ends of justice. The lad was remanded to procure the attendance of his father, whose bail it was understood would be accepted.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Mr. John Grover, of Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, surveyor, who has been in custody some days, charged with having defrauded Mr. J. Slater, of 42, Lower Belgrave-place, of a large sum of money, was again brought up. Several other charges of a like nature were pressed upon the attention of the magistrate. Mr. Burrell said he should not entertain any new charges; he was unwilling to prejudice the jury. He consented to take bail for £200 for the prisoner's appearance at the Central Criminal Court, but there being no sureties in attendance, he was locked up.

THAMES OFFICE.—William Jackson, a notorious thief, was charged with breaking into the brig Rapid, lying of Hanover-hole Tier, Rotherhithe, and stealing the wearing apparel of two seamen. Some of the stolen property was found in the prisoner's possession. He was committed for trial.

MARYLEBONE.—Ellen Herbert, a woman about sixty years of age, and completely deaf, residing at West-end, Hampstead, was charged at Marylebone with attempting to drown herself. Her husband had been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing. Prisoner had no means of supporting her family, and, under these circumstances, resolved on self-destruction. The police were directed to make the case known to the officers of Hampstead parish.

LAMBETH-STREET.—A GANG OF INGENIOUS PLUNDERERS.—Norman Proctor, Thomas Buckmaster Proctor, John Melson, John Purday, and John Payne, were brought before Mr. Norton for further examination, on a charge of defrauding various persons out of property amounting in the aggregate to above £500. At present there are no less than thirteen cases involving the whole of the prisoners, and in all those their mode of obtaining the property was nearly similar. On finding out by advertisement or otherwise, where property of a particular description was to be disposed of, one of the party, in the dress and character of a groom, called upon the owner, and, after seeing the property, informed its owner it was such as his master was in want of. He also informed the parties that his master was a wine or woollen merchant, and a person of considerable property, and that he had no doubt he would give more for the articles for sale than the price fixed upon by themselves. By this means the parties were thrown off their guard, and the confederate, after making the purchase, and sending the property out of the way, generally managed to give a bill payable at seven days after date for the amount, to within a pound or ten shillings. This latter amount was generally paid in cash, and a receipt required as part payment, and out of this the person who acted as the groom or servant managed to get a per centage or present for himself. The most distressing part of the system is, that the prisoners have directed and confined their plunder to poor and needy persons, so that their practices have driven several of their dupes to absolute beggary. The prisoners were again remanded.



## AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.



CARTHAGENA.

## CARTHAGENA.

During the past week intelligence has been received from Spain, stating the inhabitants of Carthage to have already taken an active part in the insurrection; so that the place has become of interest akin to that of Alicante, engraved in our paper of last week. We subjoin the heads of the intelligence:—The *Corresponsal* announces that the bombardment of Alicante commenced on the 17th. The blockading force assembled before Carthage consisted of 6000 National Guards and 4000 soldiers of the line. The Consuls of England and France in that city repaired to Murcia on the 17th, and left again for Carthage on the 18th. It was believed that they had come to offer terms of submission on the part of the insurgents. The Junta of Carthage published a *bando* on the 18th, declaring the town and province in a state of siege, and ordering all the inhabitants who did not belong to the militia to surrender their arms. An attempt had been made by the English and French Consuls to bring about an accommodation between the Junta of Carthage and the Government, but the insurgents would not listen to any terms. The Queen's troops, to the number of 4000, were posted about half a league from Carthage.

The *Bulletin* of the 19th, publishes a *bando* of the Junta, dated the 18th, declaring the approach of the besieging forces from Madrid and Carthage in a "state of war," with the formation of a permanent council for the investigation of offences; ordering the surrender of arms from all who do not pertain to the militia, the illumination of houses on the alarm of an attack, &c.

General Roncali has threatened to march upon Carthage at the head of his entire force. The *Corresponsal* mentions that General Concha had obtained possession of the Castle of San Julian, one of the outworks of Carthage.

Our view of Carthage is from Mr. Allan's "Tour." It has a spacious natural harbour, the entrance being between lofty rocky hills protected by several batteries. The town, exactly facing the sea, is built at the foot of a sandstone eminence, on which stands an old castle. The town hall and hospital are conspicuous objects, and built on a fortified quay, commanding the port. The arsenal is to the left of the town. The houses have an air of bygone magnificence and solidity, but are rapidly falling to ruins, as are likewise the arsenal and dockyard.

In the annexed column we give a portrait of Queen Maria Christina, whose return from Paris to Spain is now an event of considerable interest. The ex-Queen reached Perpignan on the 26th ult. The day before she was waited upon, at Narbonne, by Baron de Meer, who, after a long conversation with her Majesty, immediately returned to Barcelona.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 27th ult., state that the Minister of Justice had left on that day for Valencia, at the request of the Queen, to receive Maria Christina. He was the bearer of an autograph letter from the young Queen to her august mother, and was accompanied by Messrs. Fernando Alvarez and Domingo Moreno, two officers of his ministry, and M. Salvador Bermudez de Castro, Secretary of the Council of Ministers.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic despatch:—

"Queen Christina was well received at Girona; all the houses were decorated with flags. Her Majesty was to have left to-day for Mataro."

**PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of transacting the usual annual business, and electing six pensioners upon the funds, Mr. Richard Taylor in the chair. The report stated that the prospects of the society were encouraging, for, although a diminution had taken place in the amount of the annual subscriptions, they had been more than counterbalanced by an increase of life subscriptions, by which the society had fully met all demands, and also added £300 to its funded stock. The total receipts of the year were £1352 9s., and the disbursements £1185 6s. 7d., leaving a balance in favour of the society of £166 2s. 5d.

**SONS OF THE CLERGY.**—There will be no grand performance this year in the body of St. Paul's Cathedral, as has been the custom for a century past. Objections having been made to the erection of scaffolding, which interrupted the daily service, the Archbishop of Canterbury, acting under the advice of the Bishop of London, has decided that the festival is to be confined to the performance of one of the old services, with some increase of the choir.

**THE EARL OF CARLISLE.**—We are happy to hear that the Noble Earl continues to improve in health. His Lordship has, within the last week, regained strength, and hopes are fully entertained of his ultimate recovery, although it will probably be some weeks before he can be pronounced convalescent.

**PROJECTED ALLIANCES.**—Miss Worsley Holmes, who is understood to be affianced to Lord Alexander George Russell, of the Rifle Brigade, ninth surviving son of the late and brother to the present Duke of Bedford, is sister to the Hon. Mrs. A'Court Holmes, of Westover House, Isle of Wight, and daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir Howard Worsley Holmes. A matrimonial alliance is on the tapis between the Duke de Glucksberg, *chargé d'affaires* at Madrid, and Mlle. Lefort.

**CAPTAIN CARNEGIE, M.P. FOR STAFFORD.**—The Hon. Captain Carnegie has been prevented from returning to England and taking his place in the House of Commons by a serious attack of Syrian fever. The Gallant Captain had arrived at Malta on his way home, in order to be present at the opening of Parliament. The last account states him to be convalescent, but unable to take a sea voyage.

**DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS WALKER DRUMMOND, BART.**—We deeply regret to announce the death of Sir Francis Walker Drummond, of Hawthornden, Bart., which took place at his house of Midfield, on Thursday evening last. He had been long labouring under disease of the heart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Captain James Walker Drummond, of the Grenadier Guards.

**DEATH OF MR. SERGEANT BOMPAS.**—Mr. Sergeant Bompas died on Thursday, after a short illness, at his house in Park-road, Regent's Park, aged 53. He was for many years a leading counsel on the Western Circuit, having been called to the bar in November, 1815, and was made a sergeant in 1827. He was considered an able lawyer in criminal matters, common law, and in questions affecting real property. Mr. Sergeant Bompas was much respected in the profession, and possessed for years a very good practice.

**LIBERATION OF BEAN.**—This individual, who, it will be remembered, was taken into custody for attempting to annoy her Majesty by presenting a pistol at her Majesty's carriage, as she was taking an airing in St. James's Park, and for which he was tried at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Millbank Penitentiary, was liberated on Saturday last, the term for which he was incarcerated having expired.



CHRISTINA, EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry are still detained at Paris, as the recovery of their daughter Lady Alexander Vane, from the effects of severe scarlet fever, is very slow and protracted. We hear the rest of the family are in good health.

**DEATH OF THE DOWAGER COUNTESS BEAUCHAMP.**—Her Ladyship died on Saturday morning, at her mansion in St. James's-square, at an advanced age. She was relict of William Lygon, first Earl Beauchamp, and only daughter of James Denn, Esq., and by that Noble Earl, who died 21st October, 1816, her Ladyship had issue nine children, including the late and present Earl Beauchamp the Hon. Major-General Henry B. Lygon, the Hon. Major-General Edw. B. Lygon, the Countess of Longford, and Lady Louisa Lygon.

## EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER.

The most extensive and destructive conflagration with which Manchester has been visited for some years broke out shortly after 6 o'clock in George-street, in that town, on the morning of Saturday last. It appears that about the hour mentioned, smoke and some flame were discovered by some joiners and other persons in the ending and mending room in the basement story of Mr. W. Bryan's warehouse, No. 9, George-street. The alarm was quickly spread; and, before much time had elapsed, Mr. Rose, superintendent of the fire police, all the eight Manchester engines, and one of the Salford engines, were on the spot.

When Mr. Rose arrived, the flames were rushing out of the windows of the warehouse of Messrs. Nelson, Knowles, and Co.; and they had also extended to the back of a pile of buildings in Pine-street. Four of the engines were got into working order within ten minutes of their arrival; but, although there were crowds assembled, the terrific appearance of the flames by this time deterred men from volunteering to work the engines; and Mr. Rose found it necessary to send to the police-office for the soldiers to take this duty.



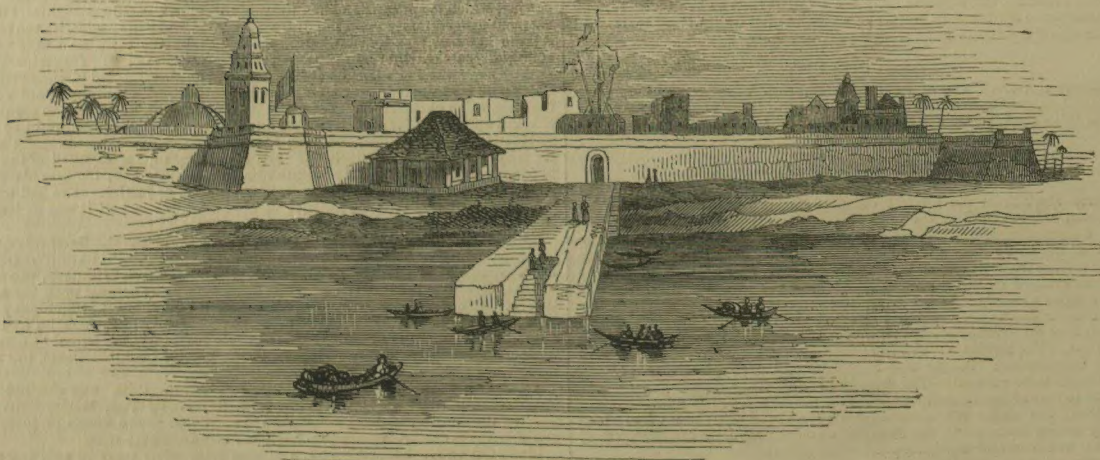
RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE AT MANCHESTER.

There was a fresh breeze (west by south), which carried the flames towards York-street, and the whole of the great pile or block of buildings in which the fire originated was speedily enveloped in flames. The rapidity of the conflagration was the result of the construction of these warehouses, which were built only a few years ago. All the outer walls, and, indeed, most of the walls of the various floors, were lined inside with wood; every warehouse had its well-hole, and the whole were too much connected in the attic stories and roofs; so that when the fire reached the top of one warehouse, to which it speedily ascended by the well-hole, having made its way to the timber of the roof, it was carried by the breeze, like wild-fire, along the whole range.

At eleven o'clock all danger to the surrounding property was at an end. The flames were then quite subdued; and the workmen were engaged in pulling down such portions of the walls as, from their warped state, threatened to fall. At the lowest computation, including both the buildings and the stocks which have been consumed, there cannot be a less amount of property destroyed than to the extent of £100,000.

The block of buildings thus destroyed, is bounded on the northern end by York-street, on the western side by George-street, on the eastern side by Pine-street, and on the southern side by Chain-street and St. James's-churchyard. This block of warehouses was about sixty yards (twenty-four windows) in length, by forty yards (thirteen windows) in width, and was of uniform height, comprising seven stories above the ground of the basement story.

We have abridged these details of the catastrophe from the *Liverpool Albion*. The annexed sketch shows the ruins, as they appeared on the morning after the fire.



CAMPEACHY.

## CAMPEACHY.

By intelligence just received from the United States, we perceive that the Mexican steam-ship *Montezuma* left Vera Cruz on the 26th of Feb. for Campeachy, having on board the Yucatan Commissioners. It is now positively stated that all the difficulties between the revolted province and the Central Government have been amicably settled.

During the last twelve months, Campeachy has been a place of considerable interest. It lies on that portion of the Gulf of Mexico which is sometimes called the Bay of Campeachy, but more appropriately the Bay of Vera Cruz. The town contains about 18,000 inhabitants, and is defended by a fort; the streets are narrow, but the houses are somewhat tasteful, and some of the public buildings are ornamented and painted. The convent is a huge mass of stone and mortar; the walls of which bear the marks of the balls from the cannon of the besiegers of 1840; when the government troops fired upon the town. The cannonading was continued three days, but without doing much execution. The city, however, capitulated for want of ammunition and supplies.

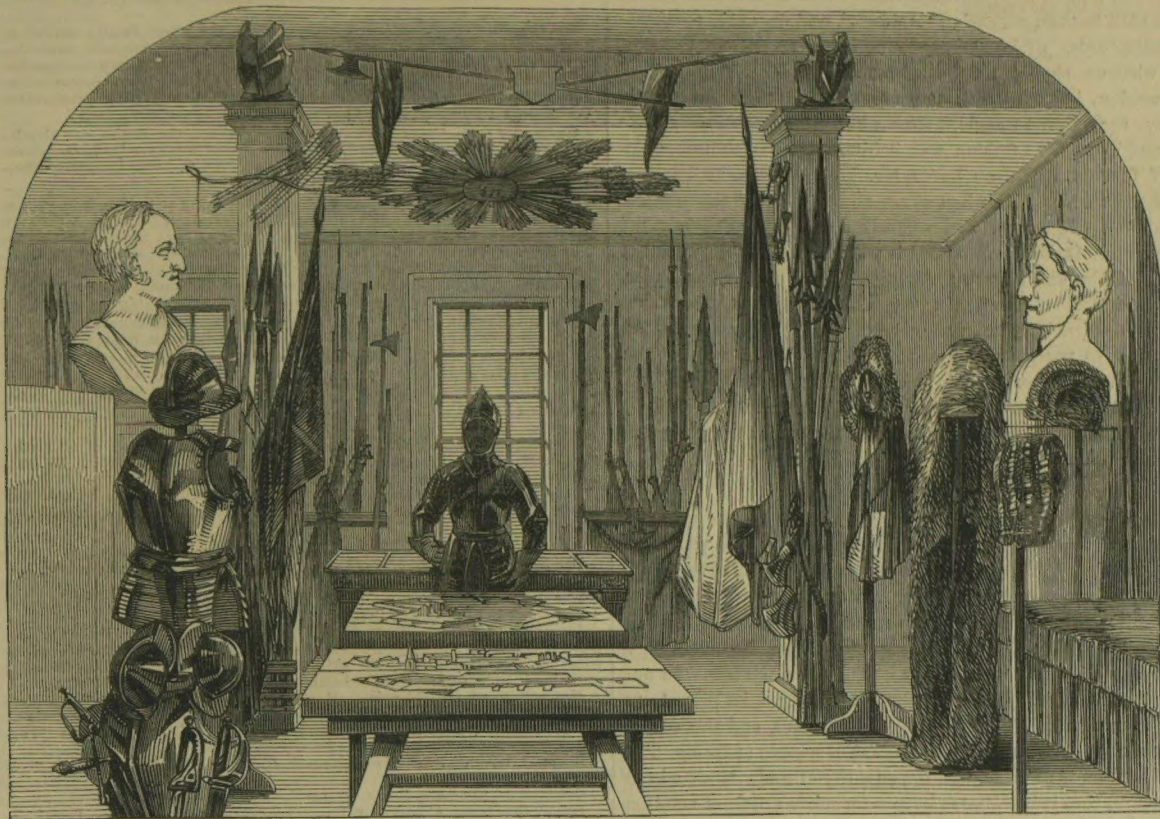
Among the stipulations of privilege accorded to Yucatan in the

recent adjustment of her difficulties with Mexico, which resulted in reuniting her to the body of the Mexican republic, was that of ordering her internal government as may suit her own well-being and interests, but without prejudice to those of the other departments; and of nominating to the governor of the department, persons for her own civil officers, among whom the governor shall choose.

Yucatan submits to the authority of the republic in ecclesiastical matters. She is exempt from federal imposts and contributions. She is privileged to regulate her own duties on foreign goods, conformably to existing treaties of the nation; but cannot import nor export foreign goods from or to the other departments, except under the same prohibition of duties and forfeitures as by law established. She may use no banner but the national, and shall maintain the armed vessels necessary for defence and preventive service, whose commanders shall be commissioned by the Mexican President on the recommendation of the governor of the department.

Yucatan is to send her deputies to the General Congress to form the Senate; shall vote in the manner fixed by the constitution; concurring also in the choice of the officers of the Government.





THE ARMOURY OF THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

### THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

On Saturday, the thirteenth annual meeting of this interesting and flourishing institution took place in the Armoury of their establishment, Scotland-yard. There was a large number of officers of both arms of the service present, amongst whom we noticed Majors Lambert and Evans, Colonels Alcock, Stanhope, and Gascoigne, Commissary General Heirson, Sir Frederick Nicholson, Sir Benjamin Smith, Major Clarke, &c. Captain Smith, R.N., in the absence of Captain Lord Prudhoe, took the chair, and, at his request, Mr. Turner read the report of the council, by which it appeared that the funded property of the institution amounted to £6700 Three per Cent. Consols. The number of members reported at last year's meeting, was 4142, and that since then there had been an accession of 155 new members. The total number now was only 4095, in consequence of 137 deaths, and 75 withdrawals. The number of visitors last year was 28,000. The annual subscriptions amounted to £1400, while, adding to it £210, the interest of the funded capital, made the annual income £1601. The estimated expenditure for the current year was £1235 4s. The council had expended last year £237 in books, and especially referred to a donation of Chinese arms and implements, from Commander Hall, late of the *Nemesis*. The report having been put from the chair, was unanimously adopted. The gallant chairman then congratulated the meeting on the success of the institution; and, in conclusion, mentioned that the ensuing course of lectures would commence next month.

The United Service Institution was formed about twelve years since, and consists of a naval and military library and museum, as a central depository for objects of professional art, science, and natural history; and for books and documents, the delivery of lectures, &c. The museum and library are continually enriched by donations from distinguished members of the services; and a report of these presentations is published quarterly. The establishment is supported by annual subscriptions of 10s., and the public are admitted to the museum gratuitously, by tickets obtainable of any member. The principal apartments of the Institution are as follow:—

The Entrance Hall is chiefly hung with Chinese trophies, presented principally by Sir Edward Belcher and Captain W. H. Hall, of the *Nemesis*. Amongst them are two of the pendants of yellow silk with the Imperial Dragon; also chain-shot formed of two hollow hemispheres of iron, fitted together with a chain, which is not the case with the chain-shot used in our service.

On the left is the Library, containing a very valuable collection of naval and military works, and books of general information; and the apartment is ornamented with a bust of King William IV., by Chantrey.

On the right is the Model-room: in the centre is a very beautiful

model of H.M.S. Cornwallis, built of teak-wood in India, by the son of Jemsetjee, the Indian shipwright. This model was constructed simultaneously with the ship, corresponding timbers being laid in each. Here also are a model of the entrenched camp, with Prince Maximilian's Towers, so graphically described in Köhl's "Austria;" and an ancient gun, from the wreck of the *Mary Rose*.

On the first floor is *The Armoury*, represented in our engraving: its arrangement is very tasteful. It is very deficient in plate armour; but the glittering points of bayonets and spears of every clime and age produce a pleasing effect; and the whole is ornamented by two elegant stars formed of arrows. Between the windows is a chronological series of fire-arms, from the time of James II. to George and William IV. Here, too, are a sulphur cast of a French shield of the time of Francis I.; a steel cross-bow, of the time of Henry VIII.: a group of ancient swords, three of them two-handed, one with a saw-edge. These, however, are but a few of the interesting specimens to be seen in the Armoury.

Upon the same floor is the *Natural History Room*, containing a valuable collection of minerals, presented by Capt. W. H. Smyth, and the Royal Staff Corps, together with a polar bear and wolf, shot by Sir George Back; and the skeleton of Marengo, the favourite horse which Napoleon rode at the Battle of Waterloo.

The upper story contains miscellaneous articles of ethnological interest; and a few antique specimens, Greek, Roman, and Egyptian.

Altogether, this institution presents one of the most rational and amusing exhibitions of the metropolis; and the courtesy of the Society in permitting its inspection gratuitously, is a valuable boon to the intellectual public.

### NOTTINGHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This handsome structure, of truly classic design, is now nearly completed for the accommodation of the members of the Mechanics' Institute, at Nottingham. The architect is Mr. Robert Jalland, of the Middle Pavement.

The engraving shows the principal front and side elevations, in handsome Grecian style. The capitals of the columns are Corinthian, from the Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli; and the pilaster caps, with the panels and terminals of the attic, are of enriched design. The external dimensions of the edifice are 124 feet long, and 61 feet extreme width.

By reference to the plan, we find the accommodation for the Institute to be very complete. Entering beneath the portico, upon the right is the residence of the librarian, and on the left the stair-case leading to the Great Hall. Advancing through a corridor, upon each side are two commodious class-rooms, beyond which are the Library

42 by 26 feet, and the Natural History Gallery, 50 by 19 feet 6 inches, with the apartment of the curator, and at each angle a staircase.

The one-pair is almost entirely occupied by a noble Hall, 80 by 45 feet, and 30 feet high, with an orchestra and platform. Under the orchestra is an upper gallery for natural history, 50 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches wide, and 12 feet high; also, a committee-room, apparatus-room, music library, &c.

The entire edifice is alike highly creditable to the taste of the architect, and the intellectual enterprise of Nottingham.

### SILVER CUP.

This elegant cup has been presented to the gallant officer, by whose timely aid several valuable lives were saved from the wreck of the *Elberfeld* steam-ship, detailed in our paper of last week. The cup bears the following inscription:—

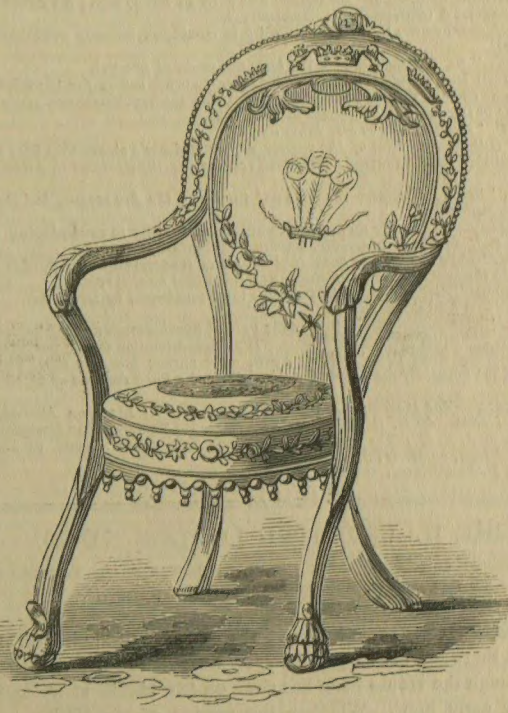


CUP PRESENTED TO THE CAPTAIN OF "THE CHARLOTTE."

"Presented to Captain Richard Muys, of the smack *Charlotte*, as a tribute to his humanity in preserving the lives of Capt. R. Stranack, and Mr. William Bush, civil engineer, and part of the crew of the German iron-steamer *Elberfeld*, which was lost on the evening of Thursday, the 22nd of February, 1844, in the North Sea, about thirty miles eastward of the North Foreland Lighthouse, upon her passage to the port of London, and for his urbanity and benevolence evinced on so trying an occasion."

### CHAIR PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This elegant little arm-chair is manufactured of English oak grown in Norfolk; beautifully veined, and highly polished by friction. The frame-work is elaborately carved; on the upper part of the back are a lion's head, coronets, the rose and the thistle, and entwined oak branches. The front legs rest on lion's paws, each grasping a ball. The cushion is of needle-work, and displays, on a buff ground, the

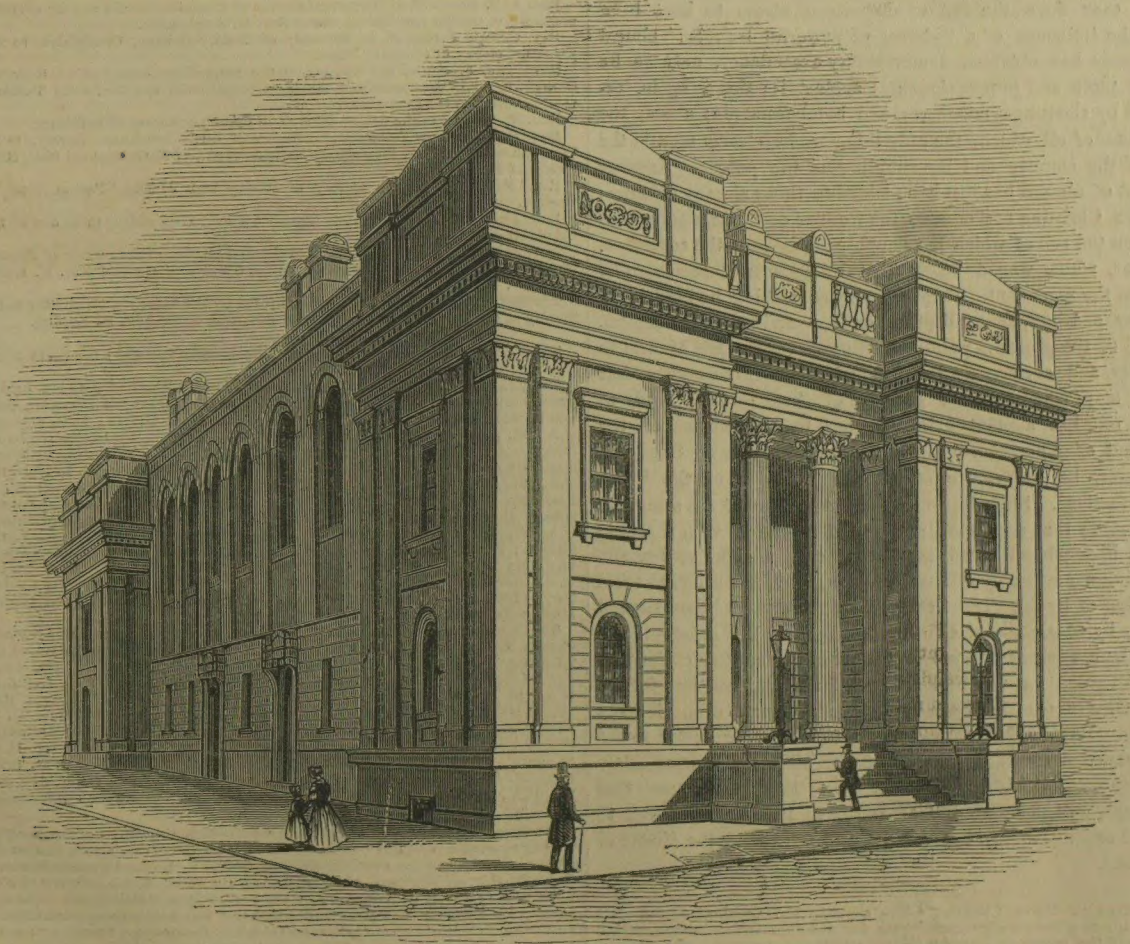


CHAIR PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

royal arms, richly emblazoned, inclosed in the Garter and motto, surrounded with a highly-wrought wreath of oak-leaves and acorns. A beautiful wreath of flowers embellishes the edge of the cushion, finished above with blue and silver gimp. On the back is the Prince of Wales's plume and motto, surmounted with an ornamental shell and scroll; beneath are roses and lilies.

This elaborate piece of workmanship is the produce of the factory of Mr. Carse, upholsterer, of Lynn, under whose direction and superintendence it was manufactured for Mrs. Paul, widow of the late Dr. Paul, whose needle-work adorns this unique and elegant chair, which is, altogether, a splendid specimen of English skill and labour. It has been presented to her Majesty the Queen, and has been "most graciously accepted."

**THAMES TUNNEL.**—The annual general assembly of proprietors of the Thames Tunnel, was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern. Mr. B. Hawes presided. The chairman stated that the number of persons that had visited the tunnel since the opening was upwards of two millions. The total receipts for the nine months amounted to £8129, and the expenditure to £4561. One item of reduction was in the amount paid to the directors. Some time ago £1000 a year was voted to them; that sum the directors reduced to £500, and last year they curtailed it to £350; the ensuing year it would be £200, and if there should be the slightest objection to that amount, the directors would be ready to do as they had formerly done for a period of ten years, to employ themselves in the service of the proprietors without any emolument. Mr. Lancashire inquired whether there was any prospect of a dividend (Laughter). The Chairman said this very much depended upon whether the government continued to require the whole of the interest of the money they had advanced upon the undertaking. Perhaps government, under the extraordinary circumstances of the case, might be induced to consider the situation of the proprietors.—Mr. Lancashire: I should be very glad if they would take it off our hands.—The Chairman: I assure you we should be very glad to dispose of it. The report having been adopted, a statement of accounts was read and approved of. Resolutions expressing the proprietors' acknowledgments of the great talents and zeal of Sir Isambard Brunel, Mr. Page, the resident engineer, and Mr. Charlier, the clerk of the company, were then unanimously carried, and a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.



THE NOTTINGHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 10th.—Third Sunday in Lent.  
 MONDAY, 11th.—Benjamin West died, 1820.  
 TUESDAY, 12th.—Chelsea Hospital founded, 1692.  
 WEDNESDAY, 13th.—Dr. Priestley born, 1733.  
 THURSDAY, 14th.—Admiral Byng shot, 1757.  
 FRIDAY, 15th.—Julius Cæsar assassinated, B. C. 44.  
 SATURDAY, 16th.—Gustavus III. assassinated, 1792.

## HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 16.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 24	6 51	7 20	7 55	8 35	9 23

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The name of the ingenious mechanic of Edinburgh who has invented the new mode of propelling a vessel without the aid of paddles is Mr. Ruthven, type-founder, who had the iron vessel and engines made by himself and workmen at his own premises, near the Canongate.

"T. J., filis; "T. S." Bernay.—Our circulation in France is so great that it would be impossible to send the papers by post without folding; still, we wish newsmen were more careful in this particular.

"W. H."—Harding's Short-hand, Improved. The Queen Dowager is now residing at Witley Court, Worcestershire.

"H. H."—The Circassian women are unrivalled for their fairness of complexion, but we cannot add that they surpass the women of England in beauty.

"A Constant Reader." Gray's-inn-road.—Any number of our journal may be sent, postage free, whatever be the date, to any part of the United Kingdom; but papers must be posted within a week from the date, to the Colonies.

"B. G. P." Blackheath.—The return chess match, it is stated, will be played in Paris. In future, our chess department will be more complete than lately.

"L. W." Vine Cottage, Queen-street, King's-road, Chelsea, wishes to obtain the address of Mr. Reynolds, who some time since furnished us with a contribution.

"L. L. L." recommends for imitation in this country the Continental practice of compelling the driver of every public cabriolet to furnish each fare with a ticket of the number of his vehicle.

"J. S. M." Liverpool, is somewhat too severe.

"Leeds."—A correspondent at Guernsey wishes to see in our journal a view of the interior of the New Church of Leeds; will either of our subscribers favour us with a sketch of the same?

"F. J. L."—We should think the magistrate's decision to be correct.

"A Constant Reader." Liverpool.—The Regulations of the Army and Navy do not take cognizance of an officer's refusal to fight a duel.

"G. D." Fakenham, Norfolk.—There were three supplements charged in the volume of our journal for 1843; there were also three gratuitous supplements.

"A Subscriber."—A first-rate engraver will attend and sketch the subjects suggested. Thanks.

"E. M."—The expression of the Attorney-General for Ireland is characteristically accurate; the eyes are half closed.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—We do not reply to questions to decide wagers.

"A. F." Cheltenham.—We must decline.

"J. B. C."—Mr. O'Connell is M.P. for Cork County. The ex-Prime Minister receives a retiring pension of £2000 per annum, provided he has held office two years. The Grand Race Stand at Epsom will contain 4000 persons.

"Crisis's" suggestions shall not be lost sight of.

"Zetetes."—A person cannot legally practise as a surgeon without a diploma; and the fact of his qualification may be ascertained of the College of Surgeons.

"A Subscriber" should order the work of the publisher.

"A. G." can procure any or all of the back numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which are now reprinted.

"Langab."—The chess move must be retracted.

"Peon."—No.

"A Subscriber." Dover.—The chess will be resumed.

"Z." Birmingham.—Lord Brougham was born in Edinburgh; his lordship's town address is Grafton-street, Bond-street.

"Col. C."—When the Gillespie monument is completed, we may probably engrave it.

"R. S. C." St. Martin's-lane.—We have not room at present.

"J. C. V." Rye, should request his bookseller to order covers for the volumes from our office. They are gift and lettered, and any bookbinder can place the volume in the covers. The price of each is 3s.

"J. B. C." should write to any army agent.

"R. H. G."—An account of the voyage of her Majesty's steam-ship *Styx* will be published in our journal. We shall resume our illustrations in a week or two.

"E. D." Stoke Potteries.—We have not room for the fire escape, but thank our correspondent.

"Wants to Know."—We do not decide questions relating to card-playing.

"H. D. S." Southampton.—Mr. Thomas, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

"Justice."—We are glad to hear that only one tradesman in Coleford is adverse to the early closing of shops, and trust that he will relax.

"Ignoramus." Grantham, should consult the Punishment by Death Act.

"T. W."—We do not remember.

"S. W." Liverpool.—The sketch of the gale at Scarborough arrived too late.

"J. T. W." should consult a solicitor. His communication was "not paid."

"A Subscriber since 1842."—Hyde Park, at a survey taken in 1790, was 394 acres, 2 rods, and 38 poles. Regent's Park consists of about 450 acres.

INELIGIBLE.—The Marriage Anniversary, by J. B. B.; Lines on Alicante, by M. R.; Lines, by R. R. M.; Song, by S. G. P.; Temple; The Emigrant's Adieu, by J. A. E.; The Twins, by Rosalie; To a Lady Abroad, by Theodore; Elegy, by E. W. J.

"W. P. B."—Perhaps.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1844.

The Parliamentary proceedings of the week are not uninteresting, though there has been neither a party struggle nor a party debate, and though the House itself has risen on two nights at a comparatively early hour. Whether the motion of Mr. Williams, of Coventry—for not entering upon any public business after midnight—had any effect or not, is uncertain, but tacitly the House seems to acknowledge the reasonableness of the proposal, though, in the case of the publication of its debates, it will not give a common practice the sanction of an order. Except on the occasions of those party debates of which the result is to be a division testing the strength of factions and the relative numbers of the "ins" and the "outs," the main business of the House generally closes at a little after twelve o'clock. But it should be understood that this is a contingency, and is in a great measure due to the consistency of Mr. Brotherton, whose look directed at the clock when the House is in committee, is the certain prelude to a motion that "the Chairman do report progress." But if no Mr. Brotherton were in the House, we fear that measures of much importance would pass their "stages" with no discussion, or so little as to be valueless. Even as it is, there is too much midnight legislation, with too many of the casualties and consequences to be expected at such hours. Mr. Williams, in introducing his motion, did not overstate the case at all:—

He had often seen bills of the utmost importance forced on the consideration of the House at one and two o'clock, and sometimes later, in defiance of every remonstrance against them; and he had also seen millions of the public money voted away at the same unseasonable hour, without any consideration for the interests of the country. At the unseasonable hours of one and two o'clock in the morning he had seen gentlemen come down to the house to vote on questions affecting the liberty, the property, and the lives of the people. They came from their balls, from the theatres, the opera, and from their parties, and voted on questions upon which they had no knowledge whatever.

It is now a piece of historical curiosity, that as late as 1702, the House used to meet as early as mid-day, and in 1714, there was a standing order against proceeding with any order of the day, after what we should now consider a very early hour indeed. Last session, indeed, the House assembled at twelve o'clock in the day, according to ancient usage; but the hour of rising was regulated by modern fashion and habits. After an unbroken sitting of fourteen or fifteen hours, Mr. Williams says he has seen business proceeded with when every member of the Government present was fast asleep, and scarcely any one awake but the Speaker and Mr. Brotherton! It is a question of practice rather than principle, and though the motions made almost every year, for introducing a change in the present system, have not succeeded, yet neither have they been without their effect. An application to postpone a measure that is driven by previous business on the paper to a late hour, made on the ground that it cannot then be properly discussed, is very rarely refused by those who have charge of the bill. This lessens the evil; but only some positive regulation can altogether remove it.

There is a proposal on foot to lay an additional tax on coals coming into the port of London, for the purpose of providing funds for embellishing and improving the City. We have no objection to the improvements, but several to the tax, and we have no hesitation in expressing those objections, because, in the first place, we believe the City is rich enough to raise the money in a mode that will be less severely felt by the poorer classes. In our climate fuel is an absolute necessity; to increase its price is to render it more difficult to procure to thousands, and the consequence is a great increase in the amount of human suffering. The port of London is so large, and the quantity of coals landed in it so immense, that it has always been a favourite article of taxation by the financiers of the City. St. Paul's, we believe, was built in great part from a coal tax—New London Bridge was constructed by a fund raised on the same great necessity of life. The City tax upon it is already 15d. per ton, in addition to all other expences. The proposal to increase it is exciting great dissatisfaction. Those places who draw their supply of coal from the Metropolis, though at a considerable distance from it, complain loudly of the injustice of making them pay a tax for beautifying a city, which hundreds of their inhabitants never see. A public meeting has been held at Hertford on the subject, and, from the statements made, it is evident that any further advance in the price of coals in London will compel whole districts to procure their supplies through other channels, to the great injury of the trade of the Metropolis. This point is worth the attention of the Corporation.

It cannot be denied that improvement has much to effect in the good old city, and embellishment much more; but if it is all to be paid for out of the one article of coals, what price will they be raised to before the narrow streets become wide, the crooked places straight, and piles of brick changed to mansions of marble? Why, a fire will be among the most expensive of luxuries, and the "blazing hearth" be, to hundreds, numbered with the things that were. We hope that some other means may be found for raising the money necessary for indispensable improvements, and if there is such a difficulty in providing the funds, no others ought at present to be attempted. There will certainly be considerable opposition in Parliament to the proposal of an additional tax on a great necessary of life.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary report that an important financial measure has been adopted by the Government—that of reducing the interest payable on the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities. It is a step that has been taken by former Governments with respect to other kinds of stock, and, from rumours that have been for some time in circulation, had been anticipated.

Spain, ever since the fall of Espartero, seems to have been under the influence of a "charm of powerful trouble," almost every party has obtained a momentary ascendancy, only to be met by plots and *promunciamientos* against it; these, again, repressed by shootings, massacres, and bombardments; among the confusion of all which, the only thing to be clearly seen is the ruin of the country and the suffering of the people. Another element of discord has just been added to those already existing;—Queen Christina has crossed the frontier of Spain, and stands again on the soil of which her daughter Isabella is the sovereign. Her star, which waned before that of Espartero, seems to be again in the ascendant. Preparations are making in Madrid to give her a triumphant reception on her arrival at the capital. Several of the principal public functionaries have left Madrid to meet her, and accompany her back; her queenly daughter has issued a proclamation in honour of her return; and, to crown all, has appointed her mother to be Colonel of the Regiment of Chasseurs of the Queen Dowager! She will, of course, be the centre of all the intrigues of the Court and its factions. She will command the services of the army, for she is rich; thus supported, and gifted as she is, with a strong though ill-regulated mind, the idea of such a child as Isabella exercising any authority will be ridiculous. Christina is now the real Sovereign of Spain. If she can remove the present blood-stained anarchy by which Spain is cursed, to anything like order—if she can make her power paramount to that of the several chiefs who have struggled for the ascendancy—if she can, in fact, form a strong Government, her return may be a fortunate event for the country. But the Carlists, whose hopes rise in proportion to the continuance of disorder, will not, we fear, allow her to consolidate her authority without a struggle. It is lucky for Spain, that "Young England" so completely failed in its recent attempt to draw an expression of approval of Don Carlos from the House of Commons.

AQUATICS AT ETON COLLEGE.—The captain, Mr. Codrington, has just selected his crew for his eight-oared boat for the approaching season, which consists of the following Etonians:—Mr. Codrington (captain), and Messrs. Errington, Luttrell, Speake, Slade, Babington, Dixon, and Woodridge. Lord Cecil has been selected by the captain as coxswain.

## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon. The royal party took their departure for town by a special train, and on arriving at the Paddington terminus immediately entered three of the royal carriages and four, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons. The royal standard was immediately displayed from the marble arch.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Suite, and the Household attended divine service in the private Chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by Prince Albert, Lord Wharcliffe, the Dukes of Wellington and Buccleuch, Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, Sir E. Knatchbull, and the Earl of Jersey. A new sheriff was appointed for the county of Rutland. Her Majesty gave audiences to Lord Wharcliffe and Sir R. Peel.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Prince rode out on horseback attended by Sir E. Bowater. The Princess Royal was taken an airing in the Royal Gardens.

On Wednesday, and during the week, her Majesty and her Royal Consort observed the same routine.

The Bishop of Chichester, Admiral Wollaston, and Mr. E. Gibbons, have been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, within the last week.

The Duke of Rutland, who has been indisposed at the residence of Sir Frederick Trench, at the Ordnance Office, in Pall-mall, is somewhat better. Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Liston continue in daily attendance on the duke.

Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, sister to the Earl of Munster, is to be united to Comte Boudé, a Swedish nobleman, of large fortune and very ancient family.

## THE OPERA SEASON.

The following is the list of the first subscribers for the coming season:—

The Queen.  
 The Queen Dowager.  
 The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.  
 Dukes and Duchesses—Their Graces the Duke of Wellington, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Duke of Devonshire, Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Duke and Duchess of Leinster, Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch.  
 Marquises and Marchionesses—Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Marchioness of Wexford, Marchioness of Westmeath, Tavistock, Titchfield, Huntley, Dour, Kildare, Clanricarde, Worcester.  
 Earls—Liverpool, Pembroke, Falmouth, Sandwich, Bruce, Chesterfield, Shelburne, Charleville, Belfast.  
 Countesses—Kenmare, Powis, Glengall, Cardigan.  
 Lords—Compton, Alvanley, Sandys, Templemore, Curzon, W. Beresford, Gardner, A. Fitzclarence, Foley, Paget, Macdonald.  
 Viscounts—Lowther, Templeton, Castlereagh.  
 Baron De Lagos.  
 Baronesses—Brunow, De Rothschild.  
 Count De Noailles.  
 Sirs—W. Fremantle, W. Abdy, Charles Kent, Charles Shakerley, J. Guise, E. Codrington, C. Marshall, H. Webb, Offley Vakeman, E. Wilmot, C. Slingsby, H. Willoughby, T. Hare, J. Harrington, A. K. Macdonald, W. W. Wynne, R. Errington.  
 Ladies—Fitzroy Somerset, Brougham, Sondes, Bowyer, Smythe, Shuckburgh, Dinorben, Trimleston, Loftus Otway, Martins, Jodrell, K. Cavendish, Kemeys, Kenmare, Wm. Paulet.  
 Generals—Upton, D'Oyley, Meade.  
 Mistresses—Burgess, Wauchope, Hon. Tollmach, Sandford, Wilson, Fitzgibbon, Hodson, S. Platt, Montefiore, Fremantle, Denison, Assheton Smith, Paul, Hayter, Watson, Lushington, Massey, Sontag, Tunno, Powell, Hon. Yorke, Roberts, Page, Fitzgerald, Fitzhugh, Pulteney, Brownrigg, Gerard Fraser, Holford, Ewing, Colonel Fitch, Woodhouse, Marjoribanks, Walters, Ley.  
 Misses—Gyles, Kyme, Gee.  
 Colonels—Grant, Dixon, Knox, Wigram.  
 Majors—Buckley, Croft, Drake, Mildman.  
 Captains—Lyon, Fitzroy, Glyne, Pole, Hon. Macdonald, Meynell.  
 Esquires—C. Standish, M.P.; J. A. Cavan, J. Attwood, Matheson, M.P.; W. Wigram, C. B. Baldwin, M.P.; J. Attwood, Olivera, Guy Champion, J. Hobson, Hon. J. Chichester, H. Villebois, H. Barnes, M.P.; N. V. Senior, R. W. Williams, Tudor, Pearce, Lockett, Langham, Bentley, Cox, F. Perkins, Packe, M'Lean, Dobree, A. Campbell, Meason, Lindo, G. Dawkins, Tierney, T. M. Ward, Dawkins, A. Grant, Cunningham, J. Littledale, H. Littledale, O. Morgan, R. Eden, Mundy, W. Clayton, C. R. Tunno, H. Musgrove, Hon. Gardner, Clayton, C. Cox, H. Cox, T. Baring, Walter Ewer, S. Lushington, Hamon, Parkinson, Vyner, Collett, Hon. Grant, Nicoll, Macklew, C. Martyn, Currie, Hon. J. Lindsay, I. Franks, Trelawney, Blackburne, Dent, Fenwick, Hon. R. Curzon, B. St. Leger, Fitzgerald, P. Wells, H. Whitmore, Marson, Martin, Bethune, Lee, Rothman, Beavan, Archer Burton, Beazley, T. Hodgson, Hugh Wood, R. Twiss, V. Morris, J. H. Smith, Knapp, Baxter, R. T. S. Cocks, H. Bicknell, Hayward, H. Kemble, Petrie, R. Burnett, J. Stewart, M.P.; J. H. Lowther, I. de Molra, Baltazzi, C. Andrews, H. Broadwood, M.P.; E. Moore, F. Mills, Hubert de Burgh, H. Belinaye, Forde, G. Wombwell, Hon. G. Byng, Hon. C. Grevitt.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. Charles Torrington Barlow, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Viscountess Dowager Torrington.  
 Rev. Henry Beckwith, A.B., of University College, Oxford, to the curacy of Monkwearmouth.  
 Rev. Albany Bowles, to the rectory of Send with Ripley, Surrey.  
 Rev. Mr. Barlow, to the vicarage of Shalford-cum-Bramley. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.  
 Rev. Richard Bryan, to the rectory of Cheldon, Devon.  
 Rev. William Francis Chilcott, M.A., Rector of Monksilver, Somerset; and Rural Dean of the jurisdiction of Dunster, to the vacant prebendal stall of Easton in Gordan, diocese of Salisbury.  
 Rev. J. K. Disney, Curate of Claypole, Lincolnshire, to the curacy of Christ Church, Newark, vacant by the resignation of Rev. Robert Simpson.  
 Rev. J. P. Eden, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Coundon, to the rectory of Redmarshall, vacant by the decease of the Rev. G. Stephenson.  
 Rev. George Farley, M.A., formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the perpetual curacy of Cherhill, Wilts.  
 Rev. M. J. Finch, of St. Helen's, to the stipendiary curacy of St. George's Church, Kendal, Westmoreland, on the nomination of the Rev. John Tatham, vicar of Melling, the incumbent.  
 Rev. M. Meade, to the prebendal stall of Coombe, diocese of Salisbury.  
 Rev. G. P. Boileau Pollen, M.A., Rector of Little Boreham, Surrey, to be Chaplain to his brother, Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., of Ketteringham Hall, High Sheriff of Norfolk.  
 Rev. Mr. Price, to the rectory of Wisley and Pyrford. Patron, Earl of Onslow.  
 Rev. Fielding Palmer, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be one of the chaplains of that society.  
 Rev. John Richard Tetlow, M.A., to the first portion of the rectory of Pontesbury, Shropshire, on the presentation of the trustees of the late Rev. H. Harrison, B.D.  
 The Rev. A. Head, M.A., has been instituted by the Bishop of Chichester to the rectory of Ovingdean, Sussex, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. Lupton.

The Rectory of St. Mildred's, Poultry, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Ackland.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday morning the Lord Bishop of London held a general ordination at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—Deacons, of Oxford: L. J. Bernays, B.A., St. John's; E. B. Heawood, B.A., Christ Church, by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of Canterbury; L. S. Dudman, B.A., Wadham, by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of Canterbury; T. A. Pope, B.A., Jesus; W. B. Faulkner, B.A., Sidney Sussex. Literates (for her Majesty's Colonial Possessions): H. Laurence; C. W. Nosenen.—Priests, of Oxford: Rev. H. Robbins, B.A., Wadham; Rev. M. Shaw, B.A., Brasenose; Rev. W. Cobb, B.A., Christ Church; Rev. J. Yarker, S.C.L., New Inn Hall (the last three by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of Canterbury). Of Cambridge: Rev. J. F. Spong, B.A., Gonville and Caius, by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of Canterbury; Literate (for her Majesty's Colonial Possessions): Rev. J. Hunter, Church Missionary College, Islington.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield held an ordination on Sunday at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, St. Marylebone. The right rev. prelate admitted the following gentlemen to holy orders:—Deacons, of Oxford: G. M. Haughton, B.A., Lincoln; J. H. A. Harries, B.A., Trinity. Of Cambridge: H. J. Stokes, B.A., St. John's; J. Hall, B.A., Corpus Christi.—Priests, of Oxford: Rev. W. G. Holmes, B.A., Wadham; Rev. S. W. Steedman, B.A., and Rev. W. H. Skrine, B.A., Christ Church, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Rochester. Of Cambridge: Rev. B. Bidcock, B.A., Corpus Christi; Rev. W. Rawson, B.A., St. John's; Rev. H. B. Greenwood, B.A., St. Catherine Hall; Rev. J. M. Pratt, B.A., St. John's; Rev. J. Bradshaw, B.A., St. Catherine Hall; Rev. J. Rush-ton, B.A., and Rev. J. F. Harvard, B.A., St. John's. Of Dublin: Rev. R. W. Houghton, B.A., Trinity.

OXFORD, MARCH 5.—A convocation was holden this morning, for the purpose of electing a Vinerian Scholar. There were three candidates, and at the close of the election the numbers stood as follows:—Leonard Francis Burrows, B.A., Scholar of Wadham, 164; Algernon Bathurst, S.C.L., Fellow of New College, 114; Ralph R. Wheeler Lingen, B.A., Fellow of Balliol, 95. The Examiners in Theology have given notice that they will hold a public examination on the 26th of March; candidates must deliver their names, together with the testimonials required by the statute, to the warden of Wadham College, on Saturday, March 23. A caution has been issued to the junior members by the university authorities against "drag-hunting," and other amusements of a like



description, forbidden by the statutes of the university, and subjecting them to severe penalties.

The fellows and students of several colleges in the University of Oxford, have presented Mr. Baily, R.A., with a splendid silver inkstand, in token of their admiration of the statue recently erected to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Wood. The Examiners for the University Scholarship for the encouragement of Latin literature have announced to the Vice Chancellor that they have elected John Conington Denny, of Magdalen College.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.**—The annual meeting of the shareholders in this bank, took place at their premises, in Lothbury, on Wednesday, when the report presented by the directors, exhibited a most prosperous course of business during the past year. A dividend of 6 per cent. per annum was declared, besides which the unappropriated profits amounted to nearly £70,000.

**LONDON AND CROYDON RAILWAY COMPANY.**—On Thursday last the usual half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held at the station, near London-bridge. Wm. A. Wilkinson, Esq., presided. The report stated, that the traffic between London and Croydon had remained in a stationary state, as might be expected from the circumstances under which it had been conducted. The report added, that it was the intention of the directors very materially to reduce the fares to the Bricklayer's Arms line. After some reference to the transactions of the company with those of the South Western, Brighton, &c., the report stated that the directors have felt it their duty to promote by every means in their power the formation of a new line from Chatham to a junction with the Croydon Railway at Norwood; thus opening a line of communication not only between the populous towns of Chatham, Rochester, and the Metropolis, but also with Brighton, Portsmouth, and the western parts of England. It appeared from the traffic account that the balance of the profit and loss account for the last half year, including the sum formerly set apart for depreciation of stock, shows an amount of £14,655 lrs. 11d.; out of which the directors recommended a dividend of 7s. per share, clear of Income-tax. The usual resolutions were then agreed to, and the meeting separated.

**SOCIETY OF FRIENDS TO FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.**—On Thursday last, the annual meeting of the friends and patrons of this society was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. John Labouchere Esq., presided. The object of the society is to relieve foreigners in distress, by granting them pensions, or by enabling them to return to their native homes, by allowing them funds for that purpose. From the report, it appeared that, during the past year the operations of the committee had extended very successfully, the total sum received being £2328 10s. The number of pensioners on the funds during the year had been 55, which by the day's election of 15 made 70. The number receiving casual relief is now 2284. It further appeared that 132 persons had been passed to their homes. Amongst the items of resources were the sum of £1340, received at the annual dinner, £103 from Her Majesty, £30 from the Emperor of Austria, who has signified his intention of becoming an annual subscriber. After the usual routine of business connected with the election of pensioners, thanks were passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

**FIRE.**—On Wednesday, shortly before noon, considerable alarm was created in the neighbourhood of Old Bond-street, by the outbreak of a fire upon the extensive premises in the occupation of Mr. Charles Dinneford, chemist and druggist, No. 172 in that street. The fire originated in the laboratory, where workmen were employed in conducting the process of distillation. Whilst thus engaged, the contents of the extracting vessel boiled over accidentally, and, from the extremely inflammable nature of the fluid, the fire spread around the laboratory with the rapidity of lightning, consuming in its progress every ignitable article with which it came in contact. Fortunately, the fire, which broke out in the basement story, was confined there by the adroit and persevering efforts of the inmates.

**ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—On Wednesday, about four o'clock, a melancholy loss of life took place on the branch line of railroad which is being formed from the Bricklayer's Arms, in the Kent-road, to join the Croydon and Brighton Railway, at the back of the St. Helena Gardens at Rotherhithe. About four o'clock in the afternoon, the men were raising a beam, when in the very act of doing it, and the beam had been nearly placed in its allotted situation, it touched another they had got up before, and down it fell. Matthew Whethar, a child, was underneath, and he was crushed into the earth by the fall. The dead body was buried two feet in the earth. Another child, Stephen Edward Ward, was so severely injured that he is not expected to recover.

**THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.** which Mr. Cross's enterprise and ability have raised to so high a rank among the Metropolitan places of amusement, was disposed of last week for a very large sum; Mr. Tyler, who was at one time connected with the Gardens, in an official capacity, having become the ostensible proprietor. The entire collection of animals was included in the sale, with the exception of the four Giraffes, which are to be sent again on their travels together with those picturesque and remarkable humans, their keepers. The retirement of the Messrs Warwick, the late managers, is one of the principal changes under the new regime.

**CREATS OF HORSE DEALERS.**—There is no species of fraud in which the metropolis abounds—no plausible kind of robbery, whether practised by magmen, duffers, or ring-droppers—which exists so notoriously, or is more frequently practised, even under the very eye of authority—which is almost obliged to wink at it—as the cheats which are daily perpetrated at the livery-stables and horse-bazaars of London. It makes one almost indignant to be obliged to repeat over and over again, in almost the identical same terms, the thousand-and-one knavish and fraudulent schemes which the London swell-mob and thieves of less courage resort to for the purpose of entrapping the unwary—it would appear as if persons went forth determined to be victimized with their eyes open, as if to show how philosophical they are, and that they take a delight in encouraging talent so distinguished. A few days ago—and we regret to say that this is not the most recent case of gullibility that has occurred—an advertisement appeared in the Times, announcing a celebrated horse, by Emilius, for sale. Two young (green) gentlemen applied at the address given, and found a fellow in the garb of a groom, who professed to be the servant of a gentleman in Northamptonshire: he told the usual tale that his master was out of spirits for the loss of his wife, and after describing the qualities of the horse, which were, of course, first-rate, said that he had been a great favourite with his deceased mistress, and that their only object in disposing of him was to get him a good master, who would treat him kindly and take care of him. He could not, however, think of parting with him without fixing a nominal value, and he consented to accept £35 for him. He concluded by calling the horse "Charley," with all the coaxing airs of a bird-fancier, and the faithful and docile animal followed him about the yard like a pupil of Ducrow. This was enough to win the affections of the purchasers, and at this critical period a gentleman, calling himself Kelly, presented himself in the yard, and was referred to by the groom as the friend of his master who was deputed to receive the money. This individual affected to be rather annoyed at being obliged to relinquish somewhat pressing engagement which he had on hand in order to attend to his friend's interests, and observed that he did not care that the horse sold for eighteenpence—all he had to do was to receive the money. The money was paid, and the horse delivered, and it is hardly necessary to add that the nominal price mentioned by Mr. Kelly was about the real value of the animal. "Charley" has been since sold for a few pounds, but by passing into clever hands, may live to be made the subject of many a similar narrative, and when he does—"may we be there to see."

COUNTRY NEWS.

**BIRMINGHAM.—VISIT OF MR. O'CONNELL.**—Mr. O'Connell having been invited to visit Birmingham, to witness a grand demonstration in favour of Ireland, arrived at that town by the eleven o'clock train from London on Wednesday last, and immediately afterwards had an address presented to him by the Repealers of that locality, to which he returned a suitable reply. The public meeting was appointed to take place in the Town Hall at one o'clock, at which hour every part of the building was crowded. The body of the hall was filled by working men, and in the side gallery the reserved seats were occupied with the more respectable inhabitants, amongst whom were a large number of ladies. The organ gallery, the front of which formed the rostrum, was also filled by the parties who had been more actively engaged in getting up the demonstration. At one o'clock Mr. O'Connell made his appearance in the hall, and was received with very loud cheers, which were kept up and repeated again and again, for several minutes. When order was somewhat restored, Mr. Edmonds, clerk of the peace, was called on to preside, during the temporary absence of the Mayor, and opened the proceedings. He concluded by reading two letters—one from Mr. Muntz and the other from Mr. Scholefield, the members for the borough. Mr. Muntz stated that he could only attend the meeting at personal sacrifice, which the occasion did not justify him in making. Mr. Scholefield expressed his regret at his inability to attend, but he said he was for full justice to Ireland. Resolutions in favour of "complete suffrage," &c., were then moved and seconded by Mr. Magan, solicitor; the Rev. Mr. McDonnell, Roman Catholic priest, late of Birmingham; Mr. Salt, one of the old members of the "Political Union;" Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Albright, all of which were adopted. The chairman then introduced Mr. O'Connell, who was received with cheering and waving of hats, &c. The honourable and learned gentleman said he came to Birmingham for two reasons—first, to express his gratitude for the sympathy that himself and his country had received from the people of England since the late prosecution; secondly, to endeavour to conciliate the people of both countries, and to animate them in one great object, to put down class legislation by giving to the sacred principle of democracy full sway and entire power. In doing this, he wished to remove an error into which a large portion of the people of England had fallen—namely, that he wanted to effect a separation between England and Ireland. But first of all he wished to show them how the union was obtained, and then the meeting would be able to judge whether the act was a fair bargain, or whether it was obtained by legal and honest means. Mr. O'Connell here gave a history of the circumstances preceding the union, &c. The Act of Union, he contended, had destroyed the commerce and manufactures of Ireland, and had reduced the people to misery and starvation. The Reform Bill he reminded the men of Birmingham, was only a mockery; and unless they obtained the extension of the franchise they had better at once set an example to the country by establishing a slave class and a master class, for the only distinction between the freeman and the slave, was that the latter had no voice in making laws for his government, and that others regulated this as well as the amount of taxes he should pay, and the rate of remuneration he should receive for his labour. The suppression of the repeal meetings, and the manner in which the prosecution had been conducted, he characterised as one of the foulest attempts

ever perpetrated to put down popular liberty; and if the people of England did not mark their sense of the outrage done to the cause of truth and justice, they might rely upon upon it that the violation of the law which had been committed in his case would be made a precedent in theirs. Mr. Sharnan Crawford, who accompanied Mr. O'Connell from London, next addressed the meeting, and at the close of the hon. member's speech a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. O'Connell.

**BRIGHTON.—THE LATE MILITARY RIOT AT BRIGHTON.**—At the Brighton bench of magistrates, on Monday, Mr. S. W. Bennett, solicitor, applied, under the 7th and 8th of Geo. IV., c. 31, for an order on the high constable of the hundred, to pay £15 lrs. to Lorenzo Lourenco, and £20 to Angiola Picatti, as compensation for the damage committed by the soldiers during the late riotous assault, for which five of the 7th Hussars have been sentenced to ten months' hard labour. Mr. Bennett stated that if what had been asserted in the House of Commons, relative to compensation, had been true, the present application would not have been made; but, in fact, no such offer had been made by either the officers or the men of the regiment. Mr. S. Clarke, who had been previously engaged by the officers to defend the soldiers when charged before the magistrates, and who conducted the defence at the sessions, now appeared on the part of the high constable to oppose the application, and having taken some objections to the notice, the magistrates decided that the notice was informal, and the application was in consequence dismissed.

**LINCOLNSHIRE.—INCENDIARISM.**—A young man named J. Kidd, aged 18, a brushmaker, on tramp from Sheffield, has been committed to Lincoln Castle for trial at the approaching assizes, charged, on his own confession, with having set fire to a barley stack at Binbrook, the property of Robert Johnson, Esq., on the 16th of December, in company with two others, in revenge for having been refused relief by the servants when they were begging.

**OLDHAM.—HATTERS' TURN-OUT.**—On Monday most of the turn-out hat ruffians in Oldham and its vicinity resumed their employment, an advance of 2d. per dozen having, it is understood, been agreed upon.

IRELAND.

**CORK.—DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.**—A more melancholy instance of death by hydrophobia we have never heard than that which we have unhappily to notice. The victim was Miss Anna Delacour, eldest daughter of the respected treasurer of the county, Mr. James Delacour, of Sunny-hill. She was in her 18th year, would have completed it, indeed, on the 1st of May. She had, unfortunately, a pet dog, and remarking about the end of January that the dog did not seem well, she asked her father to look at him. He did so, and on communicating with an uncle of the young lady, they suspected that the animal was mad; but, without imparting their suspicion to Miss Delacour, they said they would put him into a warm bath. On hearing this the nature of the malady seems to have struck her, for she instantly observed, "If the dog is mad, it is all over with me, for he has licked my lip, and there is a slight sore on it." The dog, on the day he was put into the bath, died, but nothing that could excite apprehension occurred in the case of Miss Delacour, and she continued until Wednesday last her affectionate attendance on her grandfather and two other aged relatives. On that day, however, she became indisposed, and Dr. W. Galway, of Mallow, was called in. The indisposition increasing, a messenger was despatched to Cork for Dr. Edward Townsend, who had been in attendance on the other invalid. About five or six o'clock in the evening the character of the malady was unequivocally displayed. Paroxysms came on, recurring from time to time with great violence, until half-past three on Thursday evening, that is about twenty-five hours from the first indication of illness, when she expired.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The weekly meeting of the Association was held on Monday in the Conciliation-hall. The chair was taken by Captain Seaver, of Heath-hall. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read by the secretary, Mr. Ray, Mr. John O'Connell addressed the meeting on the subject of Mr. Duncombe's motion in the House of Commons, with regard to the Government reporters in Ireland, and took an opportunity of contradicting a statement imputed to Sir James Graham, that it was unsafe to make public the name of the reporter at present employed in Ireland for the Government. He said this was a most unworthy attempt to throw odium on the Repealers. Every one there knew the gentleman and his name. (Cries of "He's welcome here.") That gentleman, in the most fair and honourable manner, had apprised them of the nature of his duties. He came not in the character of a spy or an informer, but, openly and manfully, to discharge honourable duties; and he stood in as high and as honourable a position as any gentleman in that hall. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Hodge (the Government reporter, who sat at the front of the side bar, next the chair) said he felt it to be his duty to state that he had invariably experienced the greatest kindness, attention, and courtesy in that Association; and from every one connected with it he had met every possible facility in the discharge of his duties. (Cheers.) Mr. Smith O'Brien read an address transmitted by Mr. Henry Grattan to the electors of the county of Meath, which was referred to the committee. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. J. O'Connell announced that the repeal rent for the week was £495 4s. 9d.—Adjourned.

**LAW CHANGES.**—It is stated, in circles likely to be well-formed on the subject, that Sir E. Sugden will shortly leave Ireland to take upon himself the high office of Lord Chancellor of England. Lord Lyndhurst would be better pleased, they say, to have another successor; but the state of his health will not allow him to hold on any longer; and the arrangement he desired cannot now take place. Nothing has transpired as to Sir Edward's probable successor in Ireland. The native bar will be outrageous if another Englishman is sent over; but native or "alien," it will not be easy to find a man in either country better disposed than Sir Edward to do justice without fear, favour, or respect of persons.

**DREADFUL STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—CAPPOQUIN, March 2.**—Yesterday this part of the country was visited with the most terrible hail shower I ever witnessed. I have taken up some of the hailstones, and I assure you they were larger than the largest marble I ever played with. We had also the most terrible thunder and lightning, and, melancholy to relate, a woman and her son were killed; the boy, fourteen years old, was sitting by the fire, and the woman was in the garden. There were also two children severely injured. This occurred in the parish of Slievego, between Cappoquin and Clonmel.

IRISH ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—WEXFORD.

MURDER OF BUTLER BRYAN ESQ.

Friday being the day fixed for the trial of the two persons accused of the murder of Butler Bryan, Esq., and the conspiracy connected therewith, the court was crowded at an early hour, and much anxiety manifested with reference to the proceedings. Thomas Butler, who is the party accused of having conspired to cause the perpetration of the foul deed, is a farmer of some property in the county of Tipperary, and Patrick Dwyer, the alleged murderer, is a native of the same locality.

Judge Ball entered the court soon after ten o'clock, when the long panel was called, and the jury was sworn, after twelve challenges made on behalf of the prisoners, Messrs. Scott, Q.C.; Hatchell, Q.C.; Hartley, Q.C.; and Sausse were of counsel for the prosecution; and Messrs. Rolleston and Lynch for the prisoners.

Patrick Dwyer was given in charge for that he, on the 27th of May, in the fourth year of the Queen, did kill and murder Robert Butler Bryan, and that it was Butler who incited and procured him the same murder and felony to commit.

From the opening statement of counsel, it appeared that the prisoner Butler had been tenant under the Court of Chancery of some property, which afterwards came into the hands of Mr. Bryan, the deceased, as purchaser under a decree of the Court. Considerable litigation had taken place between the parties, and the most deadly spirit of resentment was manifested on the part of Butler towards his landlord. After stating the particulars connected with the murder, as given in the evidence of the approver, the learned counsel remarked that months elapsed without discovery of the murderers, and it was not until April, 1842, that Sullivan (the approver) came forward and revealed to Mr. Langley, a magistrate of the county of Tipperary, his knowledge of the transaction, actuated by motives of remorse in consequence of what he had heard from his clergyman.

Dennis Sullivan, the approver, was examined by Mr. Martley, Q.C. After describing the return of Butler from a visit to his landlord, i.e. went on to say:—After his return from Ferns, Butler took me out to a heap of lime near his baggard, and asked me to go with Dwyer to shoot the landlord. He said he could have Dwyer ready to go with me at any time. That he would give me £7, and ship me off to the United States. I made him an answer that I had many friends in the place, and would not like to leave it. The Sunday before Mr. Bryan was killed I was in Thos. Butler's house, and the other prisoner was there also. Butler told me to get ready, for that I and Dwyer were to go down towards Ferns that night to shoot the landlord. A few days before that I had agreed a little to go. Butler was making up a letter, in which I saw no writing, but a piece of brown paper. He said it would be a good thing to put some scrapes of blood on it, but I cannot say if that was done, as I left the kitchen to smoke a pipe, and on my return the letter was sealed and directed, "Robert Butler Bryan, St. Edins." Butler told us to watch about the place, and when we saw a gentleman we suspected to be Mr. Bryan, to go up to him, and give him the letter. Dwyer took the letter, and a thirty-shilling note which Butler handed him; after a "start," he also gave him some silver, saying, "you might be out a start longer than you expect." I did not know the person of Mr. Butler Bryan before that. There were two pistols given by Butler to Dwyer—one a large one, brass mounted, and the other a pistol with a bit of silver on the top of it. The large one I had seen before in a window, near the fire-place, in Butler's house. When we were leaving the house, Butler told us never to come home without bringing good news from where we were going.

A Juror: What hour did you set out?—Witness: Between twelve and one o'clock. It was about twelve on Monday when we reached Ross. We slept there that night, and on Tuesday morning we were let out under the half-door of our lodgings. Tuesday night we reached Ennisceorthy, and slept in a lodging-house there. On Wednesday, about eleven o'clock, we reached Ferns, but went into no house there. Dwyer and I met a woman on the road after passing through Ferns, and going on a short distance on the Dublin-road we asked her who lived in the house below, and she said Mr. Butler Bryan. We asked if he was at home, and she said he was. We left her, and about a quarter of a mile from Ferns came to a big ditch on the left hand side of the road. We went into a wood above the road, and heard some men talking in the wood at our right hand. We returned back again, and came down to a little circle of a grove that was in the middle of a field. We had then a full view down to the house below. The wood was between us and the house. We staid in the grove a couple of hours, and then proceeded to another grove nearer the road; nothing happened on that day; we staid in it until after dark, and went and slept in a turze-ditch until the morning. About six in the morning we came down to the little grove in the middle of the field; we then, at about ten o'clock, went to the grove near the roadside, and while there Dwyer

said, "If I see him now, and shoot him with this ball, I might not kill him; he might live for some time, and give a description of me, and I'd be taken;" he added, "I'll take d—d good care he don't," at the same time drawing the charge from the large pistol, and putting in more powder and two balls, one of which was larger than the other. Dwyer then said, "He is the devil if that don't down him." We remained in the grove until three or four o'clock, when we saw a gentleman riding up from the Dublin side of the house, and Dwyer said, "D—n my soul, there he is." Dwyer went down the road, and I went to the edge of the grove. Dwyer kept a view of the gentleman over the wall of the demesne, and under the trees. He then returned to me, and said a woman opened the gate for him. The gentleman, after coming on the road, rode across to our side of the road, and came into the same field with us; but there was a height between us. Dwyer said, "D—n his soul, he is turning up to the men who are working in the wood above." We had not seen the men, but we heard them talking. Dwyer went off from me, and said he would meet the gentleman. I followed him. Dwyer beckoned his hand to me to stop, and went into the wood. I stood at the very corner of the ditch, and could see up into the wood. Dwyer got a good start before Mr. Bryan, and then doubled back, and moved sideways towards the horse's tail. I then saw Dwyer raising his shoulder; heard the report, and saw the flash. The horse leaped aside, and the gentleman fell. I did not see Dwyer shoot the gentleman.

Judge Ball: Why, you saw the prisoner take aim, and saw the flash, and how can you declare you did not observe the murder take place?—Witness: Why, that is all I saw. Dwyer, after he had fired, turned down towards the Dublin side of the valley and went off. I did not see him until the Sunday after, when I met him at a dance at Williamstown. I came back by Ferns and Ennisceorthy. Soon after the shot had been fired by which Mr. Bryan fell, it darkened up and began thunder and lightning. It thundered that night. When I met Dwyer at the dance, I asked him where the dickins he went after shooting Mr. Bryan, and he said, "Why, you coward, you ran away from me." I made answer, "Is it the way I would follow you through the country?" Dwyer replied, "You done what was right, and that was what I would like you to do."

A very extraordinary circumstance took place during the examination of this wretched man, which had an awful effect in court. Just as the approver swore that the prisoner Dwyer said, when watching the house of the deceased, "d—n my soul, there he is," a vivid flash of lightning illuminated the court, and the prisoner Dwyer started back as the gleam passed his eyes. He also changed color.

The court rose at eight o'clock, and the jury were locked up for the night. On Saturday the trial was resumed, when the chief corroborative witness, named Judith Reilly, refused to identify the prisoner as being the man she had seen in the wood, on the day of the murder. In answer to a question from the learned judge, this witness stated that she had frequently seen deceased's ghost. After a summing up, which lasted nearly three hours, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.**—At half-past eleven on Sunday morning, as the wind was blowing very fresh from the southward, with the tide running up, a couple of youths, named Williams and Gregory, who were sailing a light skiff, got athwart a tier of barges, nearly opposite to Mr. Stephen Davies, of Somerset wharf, the boat immediately capsize, and both lads were precipitated into the stream. The lad Williams, however, succeeded in regaining his hold of the drifting skiff, and was saved; but the poor youth Gregory was washed away, and his body has not yet been found. Both youths were the sons of respectable parents in High-street, Southwark.

**ALLEGED MURDER IN THE MINT, SOUTHWARK.**—On Monday an inquiry was opened before Mr. W. Payne, City coroner, in the board-room of St. George's workhouse, touching the death of Elizabeth Dobbs, who died on Saturday last. The deceased was a remarkably fine young woman, apparently about 30. The head and face were dreadfully bruised, and behind the right ear there was a contused scalp wound, about one inch in length. No other external injuries were observable. The deceased lodged in the house of a man named Carroll. On Saturday night she was intoxicated. She went into Carroll's room twice, and quarrelled. Other lodgers, overhead, heard scuffling below, and a cry of "murder." Deceased left the room below, went to one above, became sick, and died in a few minutes. There can be no doubt that the wound spoken of was the cause of death. The inquiry was adjourned, to afford time for the apprehension of Carroll.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—On Saturday morning Wm. Simons, Esq., of No. 1, New-green, Mile End-road, retired India House clerk of the first rank, was found dead in bed. The corpse was very placid, and death was evidently the result of age, and a general natural decay. The verdict of the inquest held on the body was, of course, "Natural death."

**ATTEMPTED INCENDIARY FIRE AT MESSRS. GRISSELL AND PETO'S.**—On Saturday morning the workmen and clerks connected with the extensive premises of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, situate in Guildford-street, York-road, Lambeth, were alarmed by a discovery which left no doubt that a most diabolical attempt had been made to fire the premises. The attempt is supposed to have taken place some time in the course of Friday night, as when the men left off, at half-past five o'clock, to all appearance the place was in perfect safety. The spot fixed on by the incendiary was in a corner of the yard adjoining the 'workshed,' which is 150 feet long by 60 in width, containing several thousand pounds' worth of property. Against this portion of the premises a fire was regularly built up, consisting of shavings, chips, and pieces of wood, and which, no doubt, was lighted by some combustible missile. From some unexplained cause the fire only extended partially through the layer thus made, at the same time the flame arising from it charred the outside of the shed to a height of six feet, and about two in width, and, with this exception, did no further injury. A reward of £200 has been offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the discovery of the offender, but up to the present time no clue has been obtained.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—On Wednesday afternoon as the carriage of G. Palmer, Esq., M.P. for Essex, drawn by a pair of beautiful horses, was proceeding at a moderate pace up the City-road, the irons that support the coachman's seat gave way, and threw the coachman and a stout elderly man, between sixty and seventy years of age (late butler to Mr. Palmer), to the ground. The coachman rolled over the horses, and the carriage wheels passed over him, fortunately not seriously injuring him as far as could be ascertained; but the poor old man clung to the driving box, coming in contact with the horses, which set off at full speed and crushed him between the carriage and a lamp post. The concussion was so great that the near horse's harness snapped like a thread, which released him, and he galloped away at a terrific pace, but was stopped near the Angel. Mr. May, Secretary of the National Animals' Friend Society, was the first to cross the road, and promptly directed the efforts of the quickly assembled throng, by cutting away the harness of the off horse, and releasing the poor old man, who was completely entangled in the harness of the fallen horse. His thigh was dreadfully crushed, and his leg and arm broken, besides severe internal injuries. The sufferer was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital on a stretcher. There was no person in the carriage.

The following appeared only in our Saturday's postscript last week:—

**THE FINE ARTS.**—The following were the prices at which some of the best pictures in Mr. Peacock's collection were sold by Mr. Foster, in Pall-mall, on Thursday:—Ruysdale, landscape, £140 14s.; Claude, ditto, £73 10s.; Caracci, ditto, £162 15s.; Poussin, ditto, £111 6s.; Velasquez, ditto, £105; Hobbama, ditto, £367 10s.; Domenichino, Europa, £225 15s.; Vanderveide, sea-fight, £184 16s.; Wilson, view, Stion-house, £263 18s.; Terburg, interior, £221 11s.

**MORNING MAILS AND MONEY ORDERS.**—The public are scarcely aware of the extent of the morning mails daily dispatched from the General Post Office, and the number of post towns at which money-orders are now made payable. The following analysis will convey an idea of the importance to the community of these branches of the Post Office:—In England and Wales, there are 900 post-towns, to which by the regulation list corrected up to yesterday (March 1) there are dispatched daily per morning mail 150 bags, nearly equal to one-sixth of the entire number. At 610 of the above post-towns, money-orders are granted and made payable, an increase of nine-tenths as compared with the extent of the practice some few years ago. In Ireland, there are 682 post-towns, of which there are 327 selected for the receipt and payment of money-orders; and in Scotland, of 635 post-towns, 213 possess the same kind of accommodation. It is but partially known that newspapers and letters for the whole of Ireland and Scotland are dispatched by morning mail from the General Post Office.

At the Excise Court, on Thursday, Messrs. Child, the eminent distillers, were charged on an information with having an excess of spirits in their stock, over the proper quantity. It appeared that the increase arose from the negligence of the persons employed, and the mitigated fine of £25 only was inflicted; the spirits were condemned.

**ATHLONE ELECTION COMMITTEE.**—On Monday the General Committee of Elections met in committee-room, to select six members to try the merits of the petition presented in this case, complaining of the election of Mr. Collett as member for the above borough. The following were the members selected:—Mr. W. Beckett, Mr. W. O. Stanley, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Currie, Mr. Cripps, and Mr. Ward. The chairman's panel met on Tuesday and elected a chairman to preside over the committee, and on Wednesday proceeded to consider the merits of the question. The counsel for the petitioner, Major Beresford, is Mr. Cockburn; for the sitting member, Mr. Austin and Mr. Sergeant Wrangham. The committee re-assembled on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock; Mr. Pakington, chairman. After two witnesses had been examined in support of the petition, Mr. Sergeant Wrangham would put it to his learned friend whether he thought it worth while to proceed further. Unless there was different evidence, the petitioner's evidence could not be established.—Mr. Falbot was well aware of the difficulties he had to contend with; the witnesses had given a very different description of what took place to day to that which they related on former occasions; and as the other evidence which he had to call would probably be of the same description, except Father Kilroe's, who he did not wish to put in the box, he would at once state he consented to his learned friend's suggestion, withdrew the petition; and retired from the contest. He would, therefore, not trouble the committee further.—Mr. Sergeant Wrangham said, after the evidence of the two witnesses it was only justice to all parties that the proceedings should be closed, and his learned friend had exercised a sound discretion in retiring. The committee had only now to declare Mr. Collett duly elected. The room was cleared, and on the readmission of strangers, the Chairman said, the committee had adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved, that John Collett, Esq., was duly elected a Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the Borough of Athlone." The committee then adjourned.





KNIGHTS OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF THE SWAN.

## THE ORDER OF THE SWAN.

The august sovereign, whose portrait embellishes our front page, has issued a royal ordinance, bearing date last Christmas Eve, for the revival of the ancient religious order of merit, entitled "the Order of the Swan." His Majesty proposes to be himself the first Grand Master of the revived order—an order, he tells us, "founded four hundred years ago by his ancestor, the Arch-Chamberlain and Elector Frederick II., and never formally abolished."

In the construction of the new community, the principal characteristic is its profession of embracing "persons of both sexes, without distinction of rank or religious confession;" and its object is declared to be "the proof of Christian truth by deeds," or, as it is expressed in another part of the royal ordinance, "the proof of

Christianity, not by dissents about creeds and forms, but in its spirit and its truth by life and deeds." Attendance upon the sick, the penitent, and the criminal—the alleviation, in short, of human suffering, moral or physical—are afterwards pointed to as the works particularly likely to furnish the means and material for the accomplishment of this end.

The Order of the Swan was exclusively peaceful in character: it bound the professor of its vows to no bloody deeds or superstitious pilgrimages; but, in its spirit, laws, and observances, was essentially beneficent, charitable, and religious. Very little of the history of the order is known. The badge was a swan, enamelled white on a green ground, adorned with flowers, and it was suspended from the neck by a triple gold chain. The robes of the order were generally similar to

those of its contemporaries—loose, simple flowing, and nearly allied to the undress costume of the priesthood.

Our cut represents a group of the ancient knights, derived from authors in "Sanderus," "Flandria Illustrata," and Hugh Clark's "History of the Orders of Knighthood."

The statutes of the order are not yet published; but it is known that the new order is to be identical in spirit with the old one, and that women will be eligible for members. It will, in fact, be an order of mercy, founded on the better feelings of human nature.

"We notice this project," says the *Times*, "simply as forming one more effort, in addition to others of the same nature already made by the King of Prussia, to meet the peculiar exigency which distinguishes the present condition and formation of European society from those which obtained in times antecedent to the Protestant Reformation, by what appears to be an attempt to combine, without a sacrifice of principle, whatever of truth or good may be discoverable amidst the jarring and discordant mass of error which presents itself to be dealt with."

## CHESS.

GAME played by Correspondence between the Pottery and Enfield Clubs, commenced through the medium of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, March 2, 1843, and concluded March 2, 1844.

WHITE (POTTERY).	BLACK (ENFIELD).	WHITE (POTTERY).	BLACK (ENFIELD).
1. K P two	K P one	34. R to Q	R from R 3d takes P
2. Q P two	Q B P one	35. P takes P disc ch	K to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q 3d	Q Kt P two	36. R to Q 6th ch	R takes R
4. Q R P one	B to Q Kt 2d	37. P takes R	R to Q 2d
5. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P one	38. K to B 2d	K takes P
6. Castles	Q R P one	39. R to Q 4th ch	K to Q B 3rd
7. Q R P one	K R P two	40. K to his 3rd	R to K 2d ch
8. B to K B 4th	K Kt 2nd	41. K to B 2d	R to B 2d ch
9. Q to her 2nd	K Kt to B 3rd	42. R to K B 4th	R to Q R 2d
10. Kt to K 5th	Q P two	43. K Kt P one	K to Q 3d
11. K Kt takes Kt P	P takes Kt	44. K to Kt 3d	K to his 2d
12. K P takes P	Kt takes P	45. K Kt P one	K to his sq
13. B takes P ch	K to Q 2nd	46. K Kt P one	K to K Kt 2d
14. B to K 5th	B to his 3rd	47. R to K B 6th	Q R P one
15. Q to K 2nd	K to Q B	48. K to R 4th	R to K 2d
16. K B P two	B takes B	49. R to B 2d	B to K 5th
17. K B P takes B	Q to K Kt 4th	50. R to B 6th	B to K Kt 7th
18. B to B 7th	Kt to K B 5th	51. R to B 5th	R to Q Kt 2d
19. Q to her 2d	Kt to K R 6th ch	52. K to Kt 5th	B to K 5th
20. K to corner	R to its 3d	53. R to K 5th ch	R to K 2d
21. R to K B 3rd	Q takes Q	54. R takes P	B takes P
22. Kt takes Q	Kt to his 4th	55. K takes B	R to K 7th
23. R to K B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	56. K to B 5th	R to K Kt 7th
24. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt	57. K to B 4th	R takes K R P
25. R takes Kt	K to B 2d	58. K to Kt 3d	R to Q 7th
26. K to Kt	R to K B	59. K takes P	K to 2nd
27. Q R to K B	Kt to K B 3rd	60. Q R P one	K to B 3d
28. P takes Kt	R takes B	61. K to Kt 3d	R to K 7th
29. R takes P	K to Q 2d	62. K to B 3d	R to K 7th
30. R to K 5th	K R P one	63. K to his 3d	K to Q 3d
31. R to K 4th	K R P one	64. K to Q 3d	R to K B 7th
32. K Kt P one	Q B P one	65. K to Q 4th	R to K B 5th ch
33. R from K 4th to K B 4th	B to K Kt 7th	66. K to Kt 3d; and Black surrenders.	

THE ROYAL BUCK-HOUNDS.—Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable nature of the weather and the flooded state of the country, her Majesty's stag-hounds met on Monday morning at Walk-end, Chobham. The field was the thinnest ever assembled, not more than a dozen horsemen being present besides the huntsmen and whippers-in. Upon the stag, Rory O'More, being turned out, close to the place of meeting, he went away to Shrub's-hill into Col. Chaloner's plantations, doubling back to Broomhill Hut, and crossing the Bagshot road towards Old Windsor Common, going by the church, and crossing the nursery ground, to Black-nest, on towards the Belvedere Tower, where he doubled back again to Shrub's-hill, crossing by Broomhill Hu, and nearly back to V. alk-end. Rory then made for Pottnall, nearly to Fox-hill, leaving the hill to the right, and then away for Thorpe, by the church, down to the Thames, where he took water, and swam to the Middlesex side, landing at the village of Laleham, the hounds being taken round over Chertsey Bridge. The hounds upon again being laid on, took across the Great Western road on to Stanwell. At this point, the rain coming down in torrents, the scent lying as badly as it well could, with all the low lands under water, the hunt was called off. Rory O'More left in the vicinity of Sir John Gibbon's park at Stanwell, the run, up to this period, having lasted upwards of two hours, at tremendous speed, with the exception of the slight respite when the stag crossed the Thames. The country, from the late continued rains, was extremely heavy, and the horses regularly beat.

## LIVERPOOL GRAND STEEPLE CHACE.

We detailed this great event, "the Derby of steeple chaces," in our paper of last week, and then intimated our intention of illustrating the spirited scene. We are now enabled to do so, from a sketch by a very competent Liverpool artist, who has not failed in characteristic accuracy.

Amongst the company present were—the Earl and Countess of Sefton, Lord de Tabley, the Earl and Countess of Eglintoun, Lord and Lady Craven, Lady C. Townley, Lord Curzon, Lords Macdonald, Maidstone, and Cosmo Russell; Sir G. Houston; Hons. C. Stanley, Fitzroy, F. Craven, and Captain Stanley; Sirs W. M. Stanley, R. Brooke, H. Brownrigg, and F. Bathurst; Messrs. Payne, Errington, J. Stanley, Milbanke, F. A. Milbanke, Bagge, D. Graham, J. Bell, J. White, Marc Heywood, Blackburn, &c. The Waterloo and most of the principal hotels were full.



THE LIVERPOOL GRAND STEEPLE CHACE.



## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—CAPTURE OF GWALIOR.—SIX THOUSAND KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Indian Mail of the 1st of February announces two victories which have been fought at Gwalior, viz., Maharajpore and Punniar; our loss has been severe: 141 killed, and 866 wounded. Nine officers have been killed or died of their wounds, viz., Major-General Churchill, Col. Sanders, Major Crommelin, Captains Stewart, Magrath, and Cobban; Lieutenants Newton and Leaths; and Ensign Bray. The loss of the enemy is estimated at between 3000 and 4000 killed and wounded, with the loss of 56 pieces of artillery. The army under the Commander-in-Chief was about 14,000 strong, of which 3000 was cavalry, and 40 pieces of artillery. The force opposed to this—15,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry, and 100 guns. The wing under General Grey, including the Sipree Contingent, 7000 strong, including 1800 cavalry, and 28 guns; the Mahrattas numbered about 12,000, with from 20 to 30 guns. The fort was immediately surrendered, and the chiefs came in and made submission.

Gwalior, the fort taken by our troops, is, from its strength, called the Gibraltar of the East. It covers the top of a hill nearly two miles long, but narrow; the sides are very precipitous, and the highest part, which is at the north end, is 342 feet above the surrounding plain. The rampart conforms to the brow of the hill all round; and the area within is full of buildings, reservoirs of water, walls, and cultivated land. At the foot of the mountain, on the east side, is the town, which is large and well built. It is 68 miles south by east of Agra. The British took it by a nocturnal escalade in 1780.

This description will account for the severe loss described in the despatch. It is not our intention to occupy the country, but we insist upon the maintenance of a subsidiary force, consisting of seven regiments of infantry, with three cavalry regiments, with horse and foot artillery. These to be taken charge of by Company's officers solely and under our own control. The army retires to within its own territories immediately. Lord Ellenborough was to start for Calcutta on the 23d January. His Lordship was in the heat of the action at Maharajpore on the 29th. The troops recover but slowly from their late sickness. The Punjab remains in the same state as formerly.

Our last dates from China are up to the 28th of December. Business at Chusan and Canton is generally dull. Captain Brooke proceeds by steamer to England, as the bearer of the supplementary treaty and despatches from Sir Henry Pottinger. The port of Shanghai was officially opened on the 17th of November, by Captain Balfour, the appointed Consul.

Colonel Butterworth, Governor of the Straits of Malacca, arrived at Penang on the 21st of November.

We regret to state that some cases of plague are reported in Alexandria. India throughout is tranquil.

The following are the details of this important event.

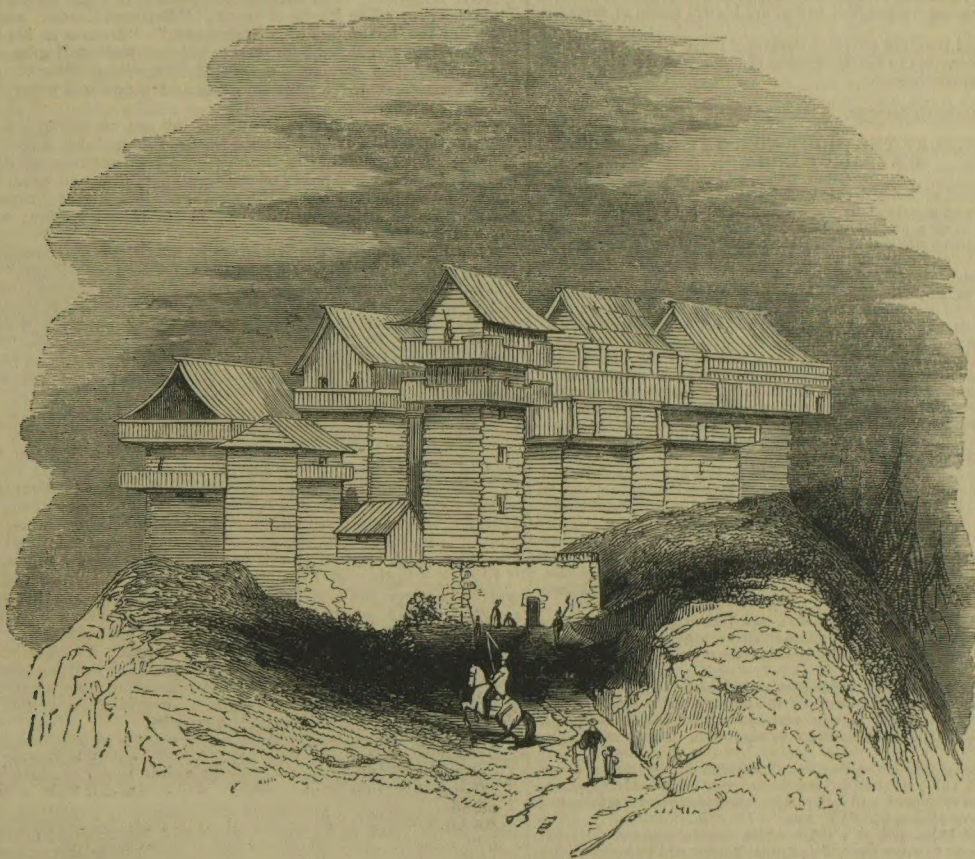
## GWALIOR.—VICTORIES OF MAHARAJPOOR AND PUNNIAR.

The disturbances which have so long been maturing in Gwalior, have at length come to a crisis, and, in a manner, as creditable to our Government as to our brave and valorous troops.



GWALIOR.

The confederates of the now incarcerated Khasgeewallah, having, since his surrender, been supreme in the Court, every means have been used by them to wean the Maharanee from the confidence which she has begun to place in our professions. Having come to the determination of visiting the Governor-General in the camp, at Dholepore, and having gone a part of the way, she was advised, from the reports circulated by the Vakeels, then in our camp, on no account to visit it, as our professions of friendship were counterfeit, seeing that a large portion of the army were on their way to the capital, and had already crossed the river. This intelligence, combined with that brought by others, tending to the same effect, overturned all the resolutions which she had lately come to. Her first step on returning to Court, was to assemble all the chiefs and officers, and the resolution was come to of opposing the further advance of our troops. With this view, Colonels Baptiste and Jacob, were directed to oppose the advance of the right wing of our army, while Colonel Secunder was deputed to oppose our left. The first appearance of hostility was shown on the part of the enemy, by firing on the baggage party of Colonel Sleeman, and again on a reconnoitring party under Colonel Garden. This, of course, decided the course to be pursued, and General Sir J. Thackwell, with the troops under his command, was directed to make an immediate attack on the enemy's left flank, supported by those under Major General Valiant. The enemy's centre was ordered to be attacked by the troops under the command of Major-General Dennis, supported by those under Brigadier Wright. To the left of this, with the view of threatening the right flank of the enemy, was the 4th brigade of cavalry, under Colonel Scott. The whole of this force, numbering 3000 cavalry, 12,000 infantry, artillery and sappers, with forty pieces of artillery, ten of which were howitzers and heavy guns, was about a mile in front of Maharajpore, by eight o'clock on the morning of the 29th of December. It was found that the enemy had taken possession of the village the previous evening; some little alteration was requisite from the original disposition of the force, and General Littler's column was directed to advance from the village, while General Valiant took it in reverse. These being supported by General Dennis's column, with the two light field-batteries. When these columns arrived in front of the village of Jourah, the enemy opened their fire from Maharajpore, where several regiments, with twenty-eight guns, had taken up their position. The brigade having deployed into line, was ordered to advance on Maharajpore, from which issued a galling fire. Her Majesty's 39th, supported by the 56th Native Infantry, under General Littler, then advanced on the fort with the view of taking it in front, and having made a charge, cheering as they went, pushed forward, bearing down every obstacle. So severe was this struggle, that the enemy's artillerymen stood fighting at their guns until cut down in great numbers. Within the village, where numbers of the enemy had taken refuge, a severe hand-to-hand encounter occurred, when the enemy, throwing down their matchlocks, resorted to the sword. Gen. Valiant, having at this time pressed upon, in order to take it in reverse, had to pass over six hundred yards of ground. In doing this he was assailed with rounds of grape and shot, and having stormed the battery he entered the village, carrying everything before him. Twenty-eight guns were here taken, and so desperately was this position defended that very few of the enemy escaped. Having finished this work at Maharajpore, her Majesty's 39th, with the 56th Native Infantry, pushed forward towards the next position—Chonda. This was taken likewise, after a short but severe conflict. Here one of the enemy's tumbrils blew up, wounding Major Bag. A small work, mounting four guns on the left of this position, was



HILL FORTS.

assailed by the 39th Grenadiers, under Captain Campbell, supported by a wing of the 56th Native Infantry. This was taken possession of and the guns captured. The action lasted about three hours, and no less than fifty-six pieces of artillery, with nearly the whole of their baggage and camp equipage, fell into our hands. The Governor-General, with Lady Gough and daughter, and several other ladies, were on the field—his lordship at times in the heat of action, distributing money and oranges among the wounded.

The following is an abstract of the casualties sustained by the right wing of our army at the attack on Maharajpore:—

Staff—2 officers and 16 horses killed, 2 officers and 3 rank and file wounded. Artillery Division—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, 3 grooms, and 27 horses killed; 1 sergeant, 25 rank and file, 9 grooms, 1 ordnance driver, and 12 horses wounded; 1 groom and 7 horses missing.

Cavalry Division—1 European and 1 native officer, 1 trumpeter, 9 troopers, and 79 horses killed; 5 European and 4 native officers, 5 sergeants, 3 trumpeters, 37 troopers, and 48 horses wounded; 1 trooper, 3 grooms, and 10 horses missing.

2d Infantry Division—1 European and 1 native officer, 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, 43 rank and file, and 1 horse killed; 15 European and 7 native officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 304 rank and file, and 2 horses wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

3d Infantry Division—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, and 3 horses killed; 12 officers, 21 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 190 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

7th Company of Sappers and Miners—2 rank and file wounded.

Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment—1 rank and file killed, and 1 rank and file wounded.

Escort to Governor-General's Agent—1 groom and 1 horse killed, and 1 horse wounded.

Total killed—6 European and 2 native officers, 4 sergeants, 4 trumpeters and drummers, 86 rank and file, 4 grooms, and 117 horses. Wounded—34 European and 11 native officers, 59 sergeants, 8 trumpeters and drummers, 562 rank and file, 9 grooms, 1 ordnance driver, and 63 horses. Missing—3 rank and file, 4 grooms, and 17 horses.

Killed—European officers, 6; native officers, 2; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 94; grooms, 4.—Total, 106.

Wounded—European officers, 34; native officers, 11; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 629; syces and ordnance drivers, 10.—Total, 684.

Missing—Rank and file, 3; syces, 4: total, 7.

Grand total of all ranks killed, wounded, and missing, 797.

## OFFICERS KILLED.

Head Quarters' Staff—Major-General Churchill, C.B., Quartermaster-General, Queen's troops; and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Sanders, C.B., Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Artillery Division—4th Company, 4th Battalion—First Lieutenant Leaths.

Cavalry Division—1st Light Cavalry—Major G. R. Crommelin, C.B.

2d Infantry Division—10th Grenadiers—Lieutenant Newton.

3d Infantry Division—Her Majesty's 39th Foot—Ensign T. D. Bray.

## OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Head Quarters' Staff—Captain G. Friend, arm amputated; and Captain Somerset, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, severely.

Cavalry Division—4th Light Cavalry: Cornet S. M. St. John, severely.—10th



FORTIFIED POST.



Light Cavalry: Captain Mellish, slightly; Cornet R. G. Simeon, slightly; and Cornet J. Shaw, severely, leg amputated.—4th Irregular Cavalry: Lieutenant and Adjutant O. Cavanagh, leg amputated.  
2d Infantry Division—Brigade Staff, 3d Brigade: Major-General Valiant, K.H., severe contusion in left breast.—H.M.'s 40th Foot: Major Stopford and Captain Coddington, dangerously; Lieutenant Edgar, slightly; Lieutenant Thomas, severely; Lieutenant Huey, severely; Lieutenant Dawson, slightly; Ensign O'Brien, slightly; and Lieutenant and Adjutant Nelson, severely.—2d Native Infantry (Grenadiers): Captain Maclean, Lieutenant Mainwaring, and Ensign Gilbert, all slightly.—16th Grenadiers: Lieutenant-Colonel McLaren, C.B., slightly; Brevet-Captain Balderston, and Lieutenant Graydon, both severely.

3rd Infantry Division.—Divisional Staff: Major-General Littler, contusion; and Captain H. M. Graves, severely.—Her Majesty's 39th Foot; Major E. W. Bray, very severely; Captain R. N. Tinley, Lieutenant and Adjutant Munro, Lieutenant J. S. Atkinson, Lieutenant H. Gray, and Ensign T. Scarnan, all severely; Lieutenant H. G. Colville, very severely; Captain C. Campbell, and Ensign S. G. Newport, both slightly; and Lieutenant R. H. Currie, very slightly.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY BY THE RIGHT WING OF THE ARMY OF GWALIOR, ON THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1843.  
Camp Choudah, 1st Jan., 1844.

Two 12 and one 18-pounder brass howitzers; one 4, four 4½, six 4½, three 5, fourteen 6, four 6½, three 7, two 8, and one 8½ pr. brass guns.—Destroyed, two 12 pr. iron howitzers; three 3, three 3½, three 6, and two 12 pr. iron guns.—Total 66.

Several tumbrils of ammunition have been destroyed. In one of them cash to the amount of 2,141 Gwalior rupees was discovered, which will be paid into the military chest.

The left wing of our army, under the command of General Grey, were equally successful at Punniar, which lies about twelve miles from Gwalior. He had been directed to march direct on Punniar, for the purpose of hemming in the enemy, in conjunction with the right wing of our force. This, however, was frustrated, the enemy having sub-divided their force so as to meet both divisions of ours, and a portion having taken up a position at some miles distance from our right, completely screened by lofty hills, near the village of Mangor, a short distance from Punniar, where they began firing on our baggage. Brigadier Harriott, with a troop of Horse Artillery under Captain Brind, took up a position beyond the baggage, where they returned the enemy's fire; but unable, from the impassable nature of the ground to bring them to close quarters, they returned to the rear under a heavy cannonade. The enemy, however, having changed their position to one four miles on the east of General Grey's camp, it was resolved immediately to attack them. This was done by her Majesty's 3d Buffs, with a company of Sappers and Miners, followed shortly afterwards by five companies of the 39th Native Infantry, some delay being occasioned, it getting dark before the remaining force, amounting to 2000, could be brought up. The Buffs and Sappers then attacked the enemy's centre, exposed to a galling fire; they drove the Maharras from post to post, and captured a standard with eleven guns. Brigadier Anderson, with the 2d brigade, arrived only in time to finish the action. Having formed on the west of the hill, they attacked and routed the enemy, capturing the remainder of their guns.

Return of Casualties in the Left Wing of the Army of Gwalior, under the Command of Major-General J. Grey, C.B., in action near Punniar, December 29, 1843.

Camp, Punniar, December 29, 1843.

Staff—1 officer wounded.  
1st and 3d Troops, 3d Brigade Horse Artillery.—1 rank and file and 1 horse killed.  
1st Company Sappers and Miners—3 rank and file wounded.  
8th Light Cavalry—1 trooper and 2 horses killed; 3 rank and file wounded.  
8th Irregular Cavalry—4 horses killed; 1 trooper and 3 horses wounded.  
Her Majesty's 3d Buffs—1 officer, 4 sergeants, 6 rank and file, and 1 horse killed; 3 officers, 2 sergeants, and 56 rank and file wounded.  
Her Majesty's 50th Foot—1 officer, and 8 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 28 rank and file wounded.  
39th Native Infantry—1 sergeant and 12 rank and file killed; 2 European and 3 native officers, 5 sergeants and 39 rank and file wounded.  
50th Native Infantry—3 rank and file wounded.  
51st Native Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.  
58th Native Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.  
Sipree Contingent—2 sergeants, and 24 rank and file wounded.  
Total Killed—2 officers, 5 sergeants, 28 rank and file, and 8 horses. Wounded—7 European and 3 native officers, 12 sergeants, 1 drummer, 159 rank and file, and 3 horses.  
Grand Total Casualties—217 men and 11 horses.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Captain Stewart, her Majesty's 3d Buffs.  
Captain Cobban, her Majesty's 50th Foot.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Brigadier Yates, 51st Native Infantry, severely.  
Acting Brigadier Anderson, her Majesty's 50th Foot, severely.  
Brevet Major Earle, 39th Native Infantry, severely.  
Captain Magrath, her Majesty's 3d Buffs, severely.  
Brevet Captain Fullarton, 39th Native Infantry, severely.  
Lieutenant Dorehill, her Majesty's 3d Buffs, right side of chest by a jirjall ball.  
Ensign Swetenham, her Majesty's 3d Buffs, severely.

THE PUNJAB.—This quarter still continues to progress in civil turmoil. Heera Sing, along with others, are implicated in abstracting considerable sums from the Lahore treasury, while some of the principal chiefs are withdrawing to the hills with the amount of their winnings in this game. Heera feels himself at the present in no pleasant predicament: apprehensive of some sudden attack from us, he is adopting every means for meeting it, and this, with the numerous broils that are taking place among the chiefs, and the great discontent among the soldiery, it would not surprise were he to set off for the hills soon. Our success in Gwalior has caused the chiefs here considerable vexation. Calculating on the reverse issue, it appears they had meditated an attack upon our Scinde possession. Shere Mahomed is stated to be still near Candahar, and he is craving assistance from Heera Sing, but has not as yet received any answer to his requests. Goolah Sing has only withdrawn a portion of his twelve thousand to Jumboo; the rest are picketed on the road between Lahore and the former place. Hemadar Khoshyal Sing is said to have been implicated in the abduction of the young Maharrajah, in concert with Jowahir Sing. He has fallen into disgrace in consequence of this. Lena Sing is said to have been reconciled to the Prime Minister.

SCINDE.—The troops are recovering from their recent sickness, but very slowly. The 20th, on its way to Kurrachee, had about 500 sick, the 78th there had only about 80. The regiments at Sukkur had much improved; in Hyderabad they were otherwise. The 5th Native Infantry has been ordered to relieve the 9th Native Infantry at Shikarpore, an attack from the Beloochees being apprehended. Sir C. Napier was about to start on an expedition somewhere about Sukkur, and proposes taking with him her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, and 86th, the 25th Native Infantry, with horse artillery and a detachment of the 2nd Cavalry. He is expected to start for Hyderabad early this month. The entire force of Bombay troops in Scinde on the 12th of January was 9870, of whom 2890 were unfit for duty from sickness; the Scinde Horse, with the Bengal troops, to between 4000 and 5000.

The above intelligence was brought by the Great Liverpool steamer, which arrived at Malta, from Alexandria, on the 28th ult., bringing the overland India Mail, dispatched from Bombay by the Cleopatra steamer on the 1st inst., which reached Suez on the 20th February.

THE LATEST DATES ARE

Alexandria	Feb. 24.	China—	
Calcutta	Jan. 21.	Macao	Dec. 28.
Ceylon	Jan. 24.	Chusan	Dec. 15.
Deli	Jan. 21.	Hong Kong	Dec. 23.
Lahore	Jan. 13.	Nankin	
Madras	Jan. 24.	Scinde	Jan. 27.
Manilla	Nov. 28.	Singapore	Jan. 5.
Mauritius			

The London mail of December the 6th reached Bombay per Atalanta steamer, the 11th of January, Madras the 17th, and Ceylon and Calcutta about the 19th. The Hindostan reached Madras on the 20th, and would reach Calcutta about the 23d of January.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

EXPLANATION OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S POLICY.

The following extracts from the proclamation issued by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India will best explain the course of policy adopted by the noble lord:—

December 20, 1843.

On the decease of the late Maharaja Jhunkojee Rao Scindia, the British Government promptly acknowledged as his successor the Maharaja Jyjee Rao Scindia, who was nearest in blood to the late Maharaja, and whose adoption by the Maharane, his highness's widow, was approved by the chiefs.

This declaration appeared to give general satisfaction. Nevertheless, after a short time the Mama Sahib was violently compelled to quit the Gwalior state in despite of the remonstrances of the British Resident.

The Dada Khasee Walla succeeded to the confidence of the Maharane without possessing generally that of the chiefs, and by his influence various acts were committed insulting and injurious to the British Government.

The British Resident could not remain a spectator of transactions of which he vainly disapproved. On the expulsion of the Mama Sahib he was instructed to withdraw from Gwalior.

When it became known to the Resident that the Dada had withheld from the knowledge of the Maharane and of the Durbar, a letter addressed to the Maharane, conveying the sentiments of the British Government, the Resident peremptorily insisted upon the delivery of the Dada, as a necessary preliminary to the re-establishment of the customary relations with the Gwalior state. That act, on the part of the Dada, could not be regarded otherwise than as a virtual usurpation of the sovereign authority in the Gwalior state, which the British Government is bound to maintain in the house of Scindia.

The want of cordial co-operation on the part of the officers of the Gwalior state in the maintenance of order upon the frontier had long been a subject of just remonstrance, and various orders had been issued by the late Maharaja in accordance with the representations of the British Resident. These orders had

but too often remained without due execution; but in consideration of the long illness of his highness, and of the consequent weakness of his administrations, the British Government had not pressed for satisfaction with all the rigour which the importance of the subject would have warranted. It knew the good disposition of the late Maharaja, and was willing to attribute his failure to effect what was right to the want of the power rather than of the will.

But the recent occurrences at Gwalior, and the changed spirit in which the Administration has been conducted, no longer permit the continuance of this forbearance. The British Government must now peremptorily insist upon the adoption of permanent measures for the establishment of order upon the frontier, and for the future security of its subjects.

The deplorable events which have last occurred at Gwalior, the hostile conflicts in the camp before the palace of the Maharaja, and the practical suspension of all government of his Highness's territories, now impose upon the British Government the duty of intervention, not solely for the security of British interests, but for the execution, according to its true spirit and intentions, of the solemn engagement of a treaty.

By the treaty of Boorhanpoor, contracted with the Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia, the British Government engaged to maintain a force to be at all times ready on the requisition of the Maharaja, to protect the person of the Maharaja, his heirs, and successors, to overawe and chastise rebels or excitors of disturbance in his Highness's territories, and to reduce to obedience all offenders against his Highness's authority.

The tender age and the helpless state of the present Maharaja, rendered it impossible for him to address to the British Government such formal requisitions for aid as circumstances would justify him in demanding, and compel him to demand, under the provisions of the treaty of Boorhanpoor; but it would be inconsistent with the good faith, and injurious to the good name, of the British Government, were it to permit this inability to demand aid, which only gives the Maharaja new claims upon its protection, to deprive his Highness of that friendly support in its utmost need which it was the intention of Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia to secure for ever by that treaty to himself, his heirs, and successors.

The Governor-General will, therefore, direct the immediate advance of forces amply sufficient to effect all the just purposes of the British Government—to obtain guarantees for the future security of its own subjects on the common frontier of the two states—to protect the person of the Maharaja, to quell disturbances within his Highness's territories, and to chastise all who shall remain in disobedience.

CAMP HINGONA, 27th Dec., 1843.

The British armies have entered the dominions of Scindia as the friends and allies of Maharaja, whose person and whose rights the British Government is bound by treaty to protect.

The British Government desires only to establish the just authority of the Maharaja over all his subjects, and to place upon firmer and permanent foundations that friendship between the two states which, for their mutual benefit, has existed so long, and which, not the British Government, but the evil disposed advisers of the Maharane, have now interrupted.

The British Government knows only as enemies those who oppose its armies, and are obedient to the Maharaja, and disturbers of peace.

The armies, will regard and treat as friends all peaceful cultivators and traders; they will pay for all supplies brought to the camp, give compensation for all injury unintentionally done to property, and injure no one but such as act hostily.

A strong government having been established at Gwalior, capable of maintaining the Maharaja's authority over all, and willing, as well as able, to preserve tranquillity on the common frontier, the British armies will return to their territory.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India,  
F. CURRIE, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Right Hon. the Governor-General.

(True Copies.)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to the Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Gwalior Residency, Jan. 4, 1844.

The Governor-General of India deeply laments the severe loss in killed and wounded which has been sustained in these operations; but it has been sustained in the execution of a great and necessary service, and the victories of Maharajpoor and Punniar, while they have shed new glory upon the British army, have restored the authority of the Maharaja, and have given new security to the British empire in India.

The Governor-General cordially congratulates his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief upon the success of his able combinations, by which two victories were obtained on the same day, and the two wings of the army, proceeding from distant points, have been now united under the walls of Gwalior.

To his Excellency, and to Major-General Grey, and to all the general and other officers, and to all the soldiers of the army, the Governor-General, in the name of the Government, and of all the people of India, offers his most grateful acknowledgments of the distinguished service they have performed; nor can he withhold the tribute of his admiration justly due to the devoted courage manifested by all ranks in actions with brave enemies, who yielded their numerous and well served artillery only with their lives.

The Governor-General's especial thanks are due to her Majesty's 39th and 40th Regiments, to the 2nd and 16th Regiments of Native Grenadiers, and to the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, which took with the bayonet the batteries in front of Maharajpoor.

Her Majesty's 39th Regiment had the peculiar fortune of adding to the honour of having won at Plassey the first great battle which laid the foundation of the British empire in India, the further honour of thus nobly contributing to this, as it may be hoped, the last and crowning victory by which that empire has been secured.

Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, and the 2nd and 16th Regiments of Native Grenadiers, serving together, again displayed their pre-eminent qualities as soldiers, and well supported the character of the ever-victorious army of Candahar.

The corps of Major-General Grey, suddenly attacked at Punniar, after a long march, carried the several strong positions of the enemy with a resolution no advantage of ground could enable him to withstand; and her Majesty's 3d Buffs and 50th Regiment added new lustre to the reputation they gained in the Peninsular war.

Everywhere, at Maharajpoor and at Punniar, the British and the native troops emulating each other, and animated by the same spirit of military devotion, proved that an army so composed, and united by the bonds of mutual esteem and confidence, must ever remain invincible in Asia.

The Government of India will, as a mark of its grateful sense of their distinguished merit, present to every General and other officer, and to every soldier engaged in the battles of Maharajpoor and Punniar an Indian star of bronze, made out of the guns taken at those battles; and all officers and soldiers in the service of the Government of India will be permitted to wear the star with their uniforms.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to furnish the Governor-General with nominal rolls of all the officers and soldiers engaged in the two battles respectively, in order that the star presented to each may be inscribed with the name of the battle in which he was engaged.

A triumphal monument, commemorative of the campaign of Gwalior, will be erected at Calcutta, and inscribed with the names of all who fell in the two battles.

The Governor-General directs that the words, "Maharajpoor" and "Punniar" shall be borne upon the colours or standards and appointments of the several regiments, troops, and companies, named below as respectively engaged in those battles.

A royal salute and *feu-de-joie* will be fired at all the stations of the army, on the receipt of this order.

(Signed as before.)

The fall of Major General Churchill and several other officers is thus alluded to in the despatch of Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander in Chief:—

Several acts of individual heroism occurred on this day: none exceeded those of Major General Churchill, C.B., Quartermaster-General of her Majesty's forces in India, and Captain Somerset of the Grenadier Guards, your Lordship's Military Secretary, whom you kindly allowed to act on my staff, and whom I sent with Brigadier Cureton's brigade to communicate to me the movements of that corps. The two gallant officers nobly fell, having received several wounds in personal rencontre. In Major-General Churchill her Majesty's service will experience a great loss: he died during the night, after amputation of the leg; but I am glad to add there is every hope that Captain Somerset will do well, though severely wounded.

I regret to say that our loss has been very severe, infinitely beyond what I calculated on; indeed I did not do justice to the gallantry of my opponents. Their force however so greatly exceeded ours, particularly in artillery, the position of their guns was so commanding, they were so well served, and determinedly defended, both by their gunners and their infantry, and the peculiar difficulties of the country giving the defending force so great advantages that it could not be otherwise.

In the return of killed I have greatly to deplore the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Sanders, C.B., of the Engineers, than whom this army, with its numerous list of devoted soldiers, could not boast a more enthusiastic officer.

It is also my painful duty to record my deep regret at the loss of a most valuable officer, Major Crommelin, C.B., of the 1st Light Cavalry, who died of wounds received when nobly leading his corps in support of the 5th Brigade of Infantry.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

The present month's crop is not distinguished by any very seasonable vigour, although some of the "continuations" promise never-ending luxuriance.

Tait opens with a brief, but pithy article, on "the Session." With the exception of "Australian Sketches," and Mrs. Gore's "Blanks and Prizes," and some spirited poetry, the remainder of the number is exclusively reviews of new books, of sterling worth, as usual. "The review of Miss Bremer's 'Strife and Peace' is especially attractive.

Hood's MAGAZINE is strongest in the poetical department; its prose drolleries are not uniformly successful; one of the papers, too, is but a feeble imitation of the masterpiece of Dickens. Here and

there, in the other pieces, we find some traits of humour; but the magazine altogether wants a "feature," beyond its poetical contributions. The "Echo," explanatory of the delay of the number, is a very amusing piece of *fourderie*. Here is some droll advice:—

You want bracing, a change of Hair, and more stummuck. And you ought to wear flannin, and take tonicks. Do you ever drink Basses Pail? It's as good as camomille tea. But above all, there's one thing I'd recommend to you, Steal Wine. It's been a savin to sum invalids."

THE NEW MONTHLY commences bravely with a legend by Ingoldsby, entitled "the Lord of Thoulouse," a very sparkling affair, in quaint humour, equalling either of the celebrated legends. A paper entitled, "the Censorship of the English Drama," relates the circumstances under which the performance of a play, entitled "Richelieu in Love" has been prohibited by the licenser; the play is described as "a fine piece of true comedy writing." Mrs. Trollope's paper, "The Butt," is concluded: it is life-like and bustling throughout. Of "Enquire Within" (the confessions of a key-hole), we can scarcely say as much: the author is usually felicitous in the practical titles of his papers, but he rarely carries out their promise; still it is hard to shine in such a school. "The Genoese Mask" is a good story of Italian life, begun and ended within the number, which, taken as a whole, is a good one.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY is a number of average merit. The "Scattergood" Adventures sketch Mr. Chicksand's Lodgers, Black Monday, an Amateur Play, and Merchant Tailor's School, in all which the author displays his usual skill in particularizing minutiae to aid the entire effect. "The Blue Fiacre, or the Parisian Othello," by Mrs. Romer, is a tale of—we need not tell the reader what. Mr. Murray's "Physiology of London Life," is too lengthy for its merits; it is almost as wordy as "Westminster Hall" itself. "The Gael Chaplain" has an anecdotic chapter on Edmund Kean and his waywardnesses, smelling of the foot-lights and green-room. The pair of etchings, by Leech, illustrate the Scattergood Adventures, and are capital scenes.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE is a pleasantly readable number on literary anecdote, travel, and biography, poetry, and romance. The most striking paper is the fearful picture of the Burning of Moscow; and the most piquant is the dialogue between Pope, Bolingbroke, Arbuthnot, and Swift, entitled "A Summer Hour in Pope's Garden, at Twickenham."

THE METROPOLITAN has two well-timed papers—on the Irish State Trials, and the Chinese War; and the principal tales are "The Palais Royal," "The Brother and Sister," and "The Companion for Life." The other contents are of very moderate pretensions.

BLACKWOOD opens with a clever paper on Ethiopia, the text being Major Harris's Travels, first noticed and illustrated in our journal: it is a sort of narrative reviewed, in which the spirit of the author is neatly interwoven with the judgment of the critic. "A Word or two on the Opera-tive Classes," by Lorgnon, who anticipates "a Bill for the legalization of the Royal and National Academy of Dancing of the United Kingdom," the satisfactory decree of "La Reine le Veut." The tales are, "The Pirate of Segna," "Belfront Castle," and "Mars-ton;" or the "Memoirs of a Statesman." "Dumas in his Curricule" is a very lively review of his three volume visit to Naples, and is so named from the *corriculo*, a sort of Neapolitan tilbury. Added to these are two or three political gems and a political paper, which fill out the number.

THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL has an attractive paper of "Stray Gleanings from British Battle Fields," by Lient-Col. E. Napier; an "Excursion in Tunis;" "Reminiscences of Sindh and Cutchi;" and several pages of military anecdotes and sketches, succeeded in imparting variety to the number. "A Slight Tribute to the Memory of Sir Hudson Lowe," by Major Basil Jackson, will excite some interest.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE contains a spirited continuation of the Editor's own, "St. James's, or the Court of Queen Anne," in which a supper scene and three duels will be highly relished; one of the latter, a double duel, is admirably etched by Cruikshank. Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," contains a seasonable description of Etna, so lately in action. The tales are "The Nun and the Actor;" "Oriana and Vesperalla;" and John Manesty;" and the last original paper is appropriately enough, "When to leave off."

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE opens with a paper of broad humour—"The Mishaps of Mister Latitat Nabhim," during a professional visit to the Sister Island. Next is a very fair examination of Mesmerism. Next are clever reviews of Miss Swanwick's "Translation of Goethe's Iphigenia," and of the "Correspondence of the Late Duke of Bedford." A string of poems by Mr. Dalkeith Holmes, will be much admired. "Nuts and Nutcrackers, No. X," consists of half-jest, half-earnest notes of the month, and abounds with *posers*. A spirited review of M. de Lamartine's very able work, "L'Etat, l'Eglise, et l'Enseignement," lays open the contest now waging between the University of Paris and the Jesuits, which Lamartine thinks portends and demands the severance of the connexion between the powers temporal and ecclesiastical. This is a most important article, from beginning to end.

FISHER'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE contains a striking paper on the new Australian export—Tallow; the commencement of an article on the Dutch settlements in Asia; and an examination of the calumniators and champions of Western Australia.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE has for its staple subjects Algeria, the West Indies, Van Diemen's Land, Hindustan, Western Australia, and Singapore. The Colonial Intelligence is diligently compiled.

THE CHRISTIAN'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is a biblical, ecclesiastical, educational, and literary record and miscellany in its 3rd number: among its most attractive topics are Tractarianism, and a really interesting paper on the Plan and Arrangement of a Church. The work appears to be carefully conducted.

THE BRITISH CHURCHMAN is a new candidate for literary honours—to be conducted on high church principles.

SYLVESTER SOUND, Part V., is full of drollery and *contretems*: the chapters are "Julia," "the Man-trap," and "the Delicate Disclosure"—three fit *sequiturs*. The plates abound in fun and frolic.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Sir Henry Bishop's adaptation of Rossini's opera, "Guillaume Tell," was revived at this theatre on Thursday night, for the purpose of introducing to an English auditory the "most eminent tenor of the day" (as the *affiches* announce), M. Duprez, in the part of *Arnold*. We shall first take a short survey of the *ensemble*, and then speak *en particulier* of the new vocalist.

The opera of "Guillaume Tell" is one of the happiest productions of Rossini's mighty genius. In it he frequently makes the most rustic simplicity the hand-maid to Art, making a Hamadryad to attend upon the *toilette* of a Muse, and again turns that simplicity into such savage roar, that one would think a hundred woods of Satyrs were up to make "rude song for ruder revelry." The first act does not contain anything very wonderful; the stage is too long occupied with a crowd of people apparently not knowing what they congregated for; and, moreover, it affords but very little scope for any singer to display his individual capacities. We must except Mr. Lefler in the part of *William Tell*, who drew down such a censure (between indignation and derision) that he thought proper to come forward, and inform the audience in a very well-delivered speech, that he was labouring under a severe cold, and craved their indulgence. Of course John Bull was good-natured, and with the exception of a few—a very few malcontents, Mr. Lefler was tolerated for the rest of the evening.

The second act of this opera is a finer—a far finer inspiration than the first: it begins well, goes on better, and winds up to a glorious musical climax.

The third—but every body knows every thing relating to Rossini's, "Guillaume Tell,"—let us hasten, therefore, to say something about the vocalist, who, to the English public, at least, is new, although on the Continent, not to know Duprez, "would argue yourself unknown." He is a great singer, no doubt, but to our minds a greater musical disclaimer. With all his tinge of foreign accent, he could give a lesson to most of our English vocalists in musical elocution. His voice is not so powerful, and he is often obliged to change the *voce di petto* more suddenly and frequently for *voce di testa* than formerly; but still he is a most accomplished artist. His duet (in the opening of the second act) with Miss Romer was magnificently executed; and here let us say that our countrywoman acquitted herself most admirably. The subsequent trio with Lefler and Stretton was noble in the extreme: the pathos of Duprez in the words, "Shall I never see him more?" was quite affecting, and received full sympathy from the audience. The multitudinous music of the gathering of the cantons, or clans, which follows, left him little to do individually.



In the third act he distinguished himself still more, but we have seen more enthusiastic receptions for inferior artists. He was *encore'd*, but apologized by proxy for his unwillingness to repeat. At the fall of the curtain he was loudly called for, and made his acknowledgments in a most graceful manner.

We have not much to applaud in the getting up of the piece: the scenery is very *mediocre*, and the costumes, decorations, &c., of that kind which it would take more trouble to rummage out than cost to originate. The house was most crowded.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Since our last the Promenade Concerts at this tastefully decorated *salon* have ceased; and where but lately the hall was resounding with the echoes of the greatest compositions of the first masters "now silence sits, all desolate and dark." "Where is the song hidden that Mac Murrough cannot find it?" the "scent of the roses will hang round the vase in which they have once been distilled;" but music, when she departs, leaves nothing behind but a regretful memory that she could not stay for ever, and that like all sweet things she is born to die. All those who love to hear individual and combined genius and talent, mingled in one splendid orchestra, must confess that they have been much indebted to the taste, judgment, and industry of M. Julien. He has brought forward some of the greatest compositions in existence, and has taken care to have had them performed by the first artists in the world. Altogether a greater assemblage of talent was never before convened, and we long for the time when M. Julien will again commence a repetition of his delightful Promenade Concerts.

HAYMARKET.

An adaptation from "La Fille du Regiment," which, with Donizetti's music, was so popular at the Opera Comique, in Paris, was produced at this house on Wednesday night, and was triumphantly successful. It is the production of Mr. Buckstone, and is called "Josephine; or, the Fortune of War." The music, for Donizetti's sake, ought to have been omitted altogether, there being but two airs and a couple of chorusses retained, which, in their English version, could not very well have justice done to them. The acting of Mrs. Fitzwilliam in the part of *Josephine*, "the *vivandiere* of the Twenty-first Regiment" (a girl who had been found when a child upon a battle-field, and subsequently reared as the protégé of the whole corps), was inimitable. Buckstone, too, was admirable, as also J. Bland, in the character of a rough but honest old sergeant. Altogether, we have seldom seen a more lively or effective piece.

ST. JAMES'S.

Mons. Achard is certainly a most versatile and able *artiste*—we regret that his engagement terminates this week. After his most excellent performance of *Guillaume Mongeron*, in the *petite-piece* of "Trianon," he appeared on Monday last, in another, entitled "Titile-Talochour; ou, La Tirelire," in which he earned the warmest approvals in a part admirably suited to his powers.

ADELPHI.

A new piece by the indefatigable Mr. Edward Stirling, entitled "Ulrica; or, The Prisoner of State," was produced at this house on Monday last, and was highly successful. The incidents are the old favourite melo-dramatics a little *haleidescoped* into new forms. Mrs. Yates's acting, as *Ulrica*, was in her usual style of energetic feeling and power. The production was announced for repetition amidst universal plaudits.

BAL MASQUE AT COVENT GARDEN.

On Monday evening, this long-announced entertainment was given with great *clat*. The theatre was fitted up by Mr. F. Gye; and it is but justice to say that whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the propriety of the occasion, there was but one note of commendation as to the arrangements provided for it. The vast pit was entirely floored, level with the stage, and the whole was covered with a brilliant carpet. The distance from the entrance by the pit central door, to the extremity of the stage, appeared quite marvellous. From the ceiling of the auditory, around the great lustre, were suspended superb or-molu lamps; the fronts of the boxes were festooned with flowers, and in the centre front of each box was suspended a magnificent emblemized banner from the property-room. Thus, the appearance of the auditory was gay and festive in the extreme; and each circle of boxes and the two galleries were filled with company, who seemed to enjoy the scene as much as the actors in it. The stage was fitted up as a vast tent, with pink striped drapery; and at the back was placed the orchestra, containing nearly 100 performers, with M. Julien at their head. On each side were ranged myriads of blooming plants: this portion was also brilliantly lit, and above the orchestra floated in mid-air, the fascinating words "Vive la Danse," in what appeared to be brilliantly burnished steel; then over this welcome command was a star of the same glittering material; and both devices being kept in tremulous motion, by playing in the flood of light, had a most fairy-like splendour. In a large recess behind the orchestra were served the refreshments. We must not, however, omit to notice the pleasing effect of white drapery columns entwined with flowers—a truly classical decoration. We, who have witnessed nearly all the entertainments of this kind during the last 20 years, do not hesitate to affirm that in no instance within that period has the magnificent scene of Monday night been equalled. The musical arrangements were also of a very superior kind. Each change of dance was denoted by the waving of a coloured flag, inscribed, "Waltz," "Quadrille," &c.; and order was well preserved among the dancers by masters of the ceremonies, in court dresses, wands, &c., until, towards midnight, the immense area became filled with company. The entertainment was, in plain English, a masquerade: the display of character dresses was occasionally superb, and rarely ill-appointed. Supper was served to such as were provided with tickets, soon after one o'clock, in the saloon of the theatre; and the entertainment was protracted until the streets in this neighbourhood began to re-assume their busy hum. M. Julien has in this, as in every other instance, proved himself an admirable Heidegger, or master of the revels; though we fancy we hear a wag at our elbow sing:—

Oh! such a scene of uproar and drollery,  
Nothing like the drollery of true wit—  
But a suffocating meeting of tom-foolery,  
Where a body could not either stand or sit.

A clear idea of the gay scene at its meridian may be gathered by reference to our engraving of the Masked Ball at Paris, in No. 44 of our journal.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

The proprietor of the English Opera House has at length found a lessee, whose long experience in theatrical affairs is likely to do some good towards the regeneration of the drama at this ill-fated establishment. Little Keeley, supported by gentlemen who are willing to advance money in the speculation, has taken the theatre for a given period; and as the company he proposes to engage will consist of many of the best actors in the legitimate school, there is no doubt that success may be depended upon. The house will be opened on Easter Monday.

Madame Thillon (formerly Miss Hunt), the celebrated *cantatrice* at the Opera Comique, Paris, is engaged at the Princess's Theatre, and will shortly make her first appearance in an English version of Auber's opera of "Les Diamans de la Couronne." The great composer will himself wield the baton on the occasion.

The new entertainment to be produced at the Princess's on Easter Monday will be from the pen of Mr. Albert Smith, who is now occupied in constructing an extravaganza upon the principle of the "Yellow Dwarf," the "Magic Mirror," &c.—pieces which have gained considerable popularity at the same theatre.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE ADMIRERS OF SHAKSPEARE.—The engagement of Mr. Charles Kean at Drury-lane Theatre, will, it is reported, terminate on Monday next.

The new musical drama of "Josephine; or, the Fortune of War," is a new version of the same piece which was produced at Drury-lane last season under the title of "The Daughter of the Regiment," Mrs. Stirling playing the character which is now assigned to Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

The new piece to be produced at the Strand Theatre on Monday next, under the title of "Soldier's Orphan; or, the Fortune of War," is not an adaptation of Donizetti's opera, "La Fille du Regiment," but an original domestic drama, by Mr. George Bennett, the performer.

It is rumoured that Mr. Macready will, upon his return from America, become the lessee of Covent Garden Theatre.

The comedy of "Taming of the Shrew," is about to be revived at the Haymarket, the manager being desirous of producing the play in its original form, and not in the modern shape of a three-act drama, which is scarcely to be recognised as "from the text of Shakspeare." The policy of selecting this piece for representation is somewhat questionable; but after the cruel manner in which the poet has been treated of late, it will be interesting to observe what the actors are capable of doing (even in one of the least popular plays) with the language and characters involved in the original work.

A new mythological burletta, founded upon the story of "Dido and Eneas," is about to be brought forward at the Strand Theatre. The piece is by an amateur.

The new drama produced on Thursday night at the Haymarket, under the intelligible title of "Der Nacht Teufel," is an adaptation by Mr. Albert Schloss, the publisher and proprietor of the "Bijou" Almanacks. The Chamberlain having, with more than usual scrupulousness, objected to the English interpretation of "Teufel," it was found necessary, in order to carry out the intention of the writer, to preserve the title in its original German.

The Italian Opera will be opened this (Saturday) evening, with Donizetti's opera of "Adelia," (in which Madame Persiani will appear), and a new ballet, by Perrot, founded on Victor Hugo's story of "Esmeralda." Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi will play the heroine; supported by Mdlle. Adelaide Feassi, M. Perrot, and M. St. Leon.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We are enabled confidently to state that Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Bart., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, will succeed Rear-Admiral Thomas, as Commander in Chief in the Pacific. It is said the gallant admiral will hoist his flag in a line-of-battle ship, and not a frigate, and that it will be either the Albion or Rodney.

THE EXPERIMENTAL 12-GUN BRIGS.—The five experimental 12-gun brigs now building for a trial cruise, are progressing very rapidly, and will all be launched in the course of next month, or early in May. They are to be armed alike with ten 32-pounder guns, and two 18-pounders, and to have similar masts, yards, and sails, and each a complement of 130 men. The following is a correct statement of the names of the vessels, the parties by whom they have been severally designed, and the places where they are being built:—The Flying Fish, designed by the Surveyor of the Navy, Captain Sir W. Symonds, building at Pembroke. The Daring, designed by Mr. White, ship-builder, at Cowes, built at Portsmouth. The Mutine, designed by Mr. Fincham, the master shipwright at Chatham Dockyard, building at Chatham. The Espeigle, designed by Messrs. Reid, Chatfield, and Creuze, the committee of naval architects at Chatham, building at Chatham. The Osprey, designed by Mr. Blake, master-shipwright of Portsmouth Dockyard, building at Portsmouth.

The detachments from the depot in the Isle of Wight embarked on board the Resistance, at Portsmouth, on Monday. The Echo steam-tug, from the dockyard, was sent with two flat boats in tow to Cowes, and although the weather was excessively wet and wind blowing strong the troops were put on board without any difficulty, and in a short space of time they consisted of 200 rank and file, as follows:—Royal Life Brigade, Captain Beresford, Lieutenant the Hon. P. Berrington, and 80 rank and file, for Halifax. The 71st Regiment, Reserved Battalion, Captain Spear, Ensign Halkett, 160 rank and file; 23d Regiment, Lieutenant G. Philipps, and 70 rank and file for Quebec. The Resistance sailed on Tuesday for Cork, where she will take in other detachments for Nova Scotia and Quebec. She will first proceed from Cork to Halifax, by which time the ice in the St. Lawrence will be gone, when she will proceed to Quebec. The Prince George transport, Lieutenant Ward, agent, with troops for Bermuda; the Colombo, East Indian, and the Montreal, American packet, all sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday morning.

The Victoria and Albert, Queen's yacht, had her masts and funnel taken out under the sheers on Saturday, and was brought into one of the shed-docks on Tuesday morning, from which the Magicienne was removed to make room for her.

The Styx steam-vessel, Captain Vidal, having had her repairs completed, went out of the basin at Woolwich on Tuesday morning, and after the accident to the engineer, proceeded down the river, in company with the Rattler, on an experimental trip.

The Lucifer, 2, steam surveying vessel, Commander Frazer, sailed on Tuesday from Woolwich for the coast of Ireland, to relieve the Comet, part of whose officers are transferred to the Lucifer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECKS.—The City of Carlisle steamer was completely lost on Wednesday morning, on a dangerous shoal a few miles off Wainfleet Haven, on the coast of Lincolnshire, and the manner in which the crew escaped is truly miraculous. Soon after she had started from Honfleur, the wind commenced blowing very violently, heavy falls of snow now and then falling. She still, however, made progress, notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather, and at an early hour on the above morning the Skegness light at the entrance of Wainfleet harbour was descried. Just as she had got abreast of Dog-bank Sand, a dangerous shoal off that part of the coast, the snow began to fall so densely that it was with some difficulty her course could be noticed. At that moment the greatest alarm prevailed amongst the crew, fearing that she would be carried on to the shoal. Notwithstanding the wind and snow still kept increasing, the crew manfully attended to the helm and other duties. Their exertions, however, were fruitless, for in a very short period she was driven with great force on to the body of the sands. The captain, anticipating that she might not be so seriously damaged as to prevent her being got off, directed some of the crew to use every effort to lighten her, while others were engaged in sounding the pumps and hoisting signals of distress. These endeavours had the desired effect so far as getting her off the shoal; but on her being once more afloat it was soon discovered that she had several feet of water in her hold, which clearly indicated that her keel had been carried away or bottom stove in. All hands instantly went to work at the pumps in the hope of saving her by running on shore. Ere many minutes had elapsed, however, the water had gained the engine room, and was fast extinguishing the fires; and it appeared very evident to the crew that if they did not immediately retreat into the ship's boat, and shove off, they would inevitably perish with the ill-fated steamer, as she was then fast sinking. They accordingly did so, and had not gained more than two hundred yards from her before they perceived her gradually disappear. The crew then exerted every nerve in pulling towards the land, and were exposed to much danger; in fact, it was considered a miracle that the boats could have weathered the storm. After buffeting about for several hours, the life-boat, under the command of Samuel Moody, of Skegness, proceeded to their assistance, and conveyed them safely into the harbour, although in a state of deplorable exhaustion. At Wainfleet they were treated most kindly by the inhabitants, and food and clothing were supplied them by Mr. J. Smith, the secretary of the Shipwrecked Seamen's and Fishermen's Benevolent Society, who also provided them with money to return to their homes at Hull. It is almost needless to state that the City of Carlisle is totally lost, together with the cargo. The damage done to the shipping off the coast during the late gales has been immense, more particularly off the eastern and northern, and it is roughly estimated that upwards of forty vessels must have been wrecked.

VESSELS LOADING IN LIVERPOOL.—We find, by the Custom-house list, that no fewer than 249 ships, most of them of large tonnage, are loading for foreign ports and our own possessions and colonies abroad. The ports for which they are destined comprise almost every accessible port or place of traffic throughout the known world. Of coasting vessels loading the number is also greater than usual at any one time, being about 100. What between craft large and small, loading or discharging, the docks, spacious as they are, are filled to repletion. This affords a gratifying indication of a revival of trade.

Miss Simpson, of Bradley, lately deceased, was, it is said, possessed of a very large amount of personal property (estimated by some at £300,000), which falls to the families of Miss Simpson's sisters—the present Lady Ravensworth and the late Lady Paul.

The South Western Railway are now having wires laid down for an electric telegraph, on Bains's principle, one wire of which is in the Thames at Nine Elms, and the other in a river, about five or six miles off, the earth between completing the galvanic circuit. If this succeeds it is intended by the Admiralty to carry the telegraph on to Portsmouth.

The King of Holland, during a recent visit to St. Hubert, went to hunt in an adjoining forest. The party soon found two wolves, a male and female; the former escaped, but the latter advanced towards the King, who, when she was at the distance of 60 paces, fired and wounded her, and with a second shot killed the animal. This wolf, which is of extraordinary size, was forwarded to the Palace of Lachen, whence the Queen ordered it to be sent to Brussels to be stuffed.

The *Benaphour* of Marseilles relates that on the 28th ult., as it was coming on to *bow hard*, an English vessel wished to change her berth, and gain better shelter by moving nearer to the *Quai aux Huiles*. In attempting this she struck against a French ship, and after some words, the English sailors went on the deck of the French vessel, and so ill-treated her captain and the only two men who were on board with him, putting down their flag, that they were obliged to call for assistance. The captain of the port was obliged to interfere, with some of his men, to put an end to the fray.

THE CASE OF SUPPOSED TRANCE AT DEPTFORD.—On Wednesday last, as on the previous days, several professional gentlemen, and others, visited the Oxford Arms, to view the body of young Mr. Francis, or to make inquiries. The permission, however, has this week been very limited, in consequence of some persons having represented themselves as Mr. Bransley Cooper and Mr. Callaway, which, however, proves to have been a gross imposition. A London surgeon viewed the body on Saturday, and gave a certificate to the parents, it is understood, to the effect, that decomposition had taken place. Mrs. Francis, however, would not give up hope, and perseveringly, up to the present time, has applied warm water to the body. On Monday, a party from London arrived in a private carriage, with the intent to make a *post-mortem* examination, but were peremptorily refused. It is intended that a *post-mortem* examination shall be made when decomposition is beyond all doubt.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE BLIND GIRL, TO HER MOTHER.

Mother, they say the stars are bright,  
And the broad Heavens are blue;  
I dream of them by day and night,  
And think them all like you.

I cannot touch the distant skies—  
The stars ne'er speak to me—  
Yet their sweet images arise,  
And blend with thoughts of thee.

I know not why, but oft I dream  
Of the far land of bliss;  
And when I hear thy voice, I deem  
That Heaven is like to this.

When my sad heart to thine is pressed,  
My follies all forgotten;  
Sweet pleasure warms my beating breast,  
And this, I say, is Heaven.

O Mother, will the God above  
Forgive my faults like thee?  
Will he bestow such care and love  
On a blind thing like me?

Dear Mother, leave me not alone;  
Go with me when I die;  
Lead thy blind daughter to the throne,  
And stay in yonder sky.

SAUNDERS METCALF.

EXALTED FEELING.

"Don't think of me," as the man said who was on the point of being flung over the gallery into the pit, "but recollect those beneath me."

A THUG'S RESPECTABILITY.

In conversation we often wound the feelings of others without intending it. Mr. Davidson, talking with a Thug on the subject of a clever robbery, tells that "the lively, nay, ultra professional joy which illuminated his countenance tempted me to exclaim, rather unguardedly, 'Perhaps you were employed in that little affair yourself, or it may have been executed by some of your agents?' His manner immediately changed from 'lively to severe,' and with a look that might have frozen a much less innocent querist, he exclaimed, with a sneer, 'No, Sir! murder, and not robbery, is my profession.'"

THE BIBLE.

The Bible is the most entertaining and instructive book in the world; and, even independently of its divine origin, and the importance of its moral truths, it is an invaluable treasure; and, as such, has always been esteemed by persons of true taste and correct judgment, on account of its interesting and important historical facts; its incomparably faithful and touching sketches of human character; the combined simplicity and sublimity of its eloquence; and the inimitable majesty, beauty, splendour, and correctness of its poetical imagery. Unlike the works of man, these beauties lose not their charm by familiarity; nor is there any danger of exhausting them by research. It is a fathomless mine; thousands in every age are intellectually and spiritually enriched by it; yet without one of its sacred stores being diminished; and succeeding ages will still find it full.—ESTHER HEWLETT.

VISIONS OF THE PAST.

Oh! mine own heart, where are they?  
Visions of thine earlier hour—  
When thy young heart's colours were  
Like those on the morning flower.  
Where's the trusting confidence  
Of affection deep and true?  
And the spirits, sunshine like,  
Which o'er all their gladness throw?  
Gone, gone—they all are gone.

L. F. L.

FALSE ESTIMATE OF CHARACTER.

Great characters are sometimes mischievous to mankind. It was thus that the high conception that had been formed of the character of Aristotle enabled him to retain mankind two thousand years in ignorance.

A COQUETTE.

She may be compared to tinder spread to catch sparks, but it is seldom she succeeds in lighting a match.

DUTY OF OLD AGE.

A material part of the duty of the aged consists in studying to be useful to the race who succeeds them. To them it belongs to impart to the young the fruit of their long experience, and to warn them of the various dangers of life; by wise counsel to temper their precipitate ardour; and by precept and example to lure them to love piety and virtue. Aged wisdom, when joined to acknowledged virtue, exerts an authority over the human mind greater than that which arises from power and station. It can check the most forward, abash the most prodigal, and strike with awe the most giddy and unthinking.—DR. BLAIR.

THE USE OF PHILOSOPHY.

When Bernard Tasso remonstrated with his son, on his indiscreet preference of philosophy to jurisprudence, and angrily demanded—"What has philosophy done for you?" the son nobly replied, "It has taught me to bear with meekness the reproaches of a father."

A HINT TO WIVES.

When a woman seeks to guide her husband, it should not be like one who breaks a horse to his own purpose, using bit and spur, now checking, now gongling his career; but like the mariner, who steers the ship, directs it by a single touch, while none can see the power that rules its motion.—MRS. S. C. HALL.

THE FLOWER OF THE DESERT.

Why art thou thus in thy beauty cast,  
O lonely, loneliest flower?  
Where the sound of song hath never past,  
From human hearth or bow.

I pity thee, for thy heart of love,  
Thy glowing heart!  
That fain would breathe out, with each wind to rove  
In vain lost thing.

I pity thee for thy wasted bloom,  
For thy glory's fleeting hour;  
For the desert place, thy living tomb,  
O lonely, loneliest flower.

MRS. HEMANS.

A NIGHT AT SEA.

Imagine us all creeping into our dormitories; not that we are sleepy, but the violent pitching of the ship makes it difficult, if not impossible, for any mere landmen to sit or stand. Indeed, it would not have been easy to sleep in spite of the concert that prevailed. First a beam in one corner seemed taken in labour, then another began groaning; plank after plank chimed in with its peculiar creak—every bulkhead seemed to fret with an ache in it—sometimes the floor complained of a strain—next the ceiling cried out with a pain in its joints—and then came a general wheezing sound, as if the whole vessel was in the last stage of a collapse. Add to these, the wild howling of the wind through the rigging, till the demon of the storm seemed to be playing coronachs over us on an Eolian harp, the clatter of the hail, the constant rushes of water round and over head, and at every uncommon pitch, a chorus of female shrieks from the next cabin.—HOOD.

THE BELLES OF ST. OMER.

At the commencement of the season the head milliner receives an importation of caps, bonnets, *canezons*, and other articles of *la dernière mode*, from Paris. A day is appointed for their exposition, and that all may have a fair chance, the awful hour of six in the morning is appointed for the beginning of the show. The loadstone of fashion has power. French and English ladies rush from their beds to the scene of silk and tulle; and the earliest riser is rewarded with the first choice of the most beautiful things in the world, while the laggard has the chance of the ugliest as a reward for her laziness.

THE FIRST INQUISITOR.

The inquisition was established in 1478, in Castile, by the united authority of Ferdinand and Isabella. Juan de Torquemada, a Dominican, the confessor of Isabella, whom he induced before her marriage to take an oath, that if she ever ascended the throne, she would employ all her power in persecuting heretics and infidels, was the first Grand Inquisitor. In the space of fourteen years he summoned before his Holy Tribunal 100,000 persons, and condemned 6000 to the flames.—SISMONDI.

LINES TO THE SEA GULL.

Where dost thou rest,  
Bird of the stormy race and driving mist,  
Sporting where mighty rocks in vain resist?

Where is thy nest?  
Hast thou a home  
In the tall cliff, where, watching o'er the sea,  
Thy spirit yearns to its wild majesty,  
And thou dost roam?

Far, far away—  
Far from the haunts of man and his dull life,  
To where the warrior billows, as in strife,  
Dash flaming spray?

Thy brilliant eyes  
Have gazed on many a mournful sight of death;  
Of brave men struggling with the feeble breath  
Of parting sighs!

Thou fearless bird,  
Storms are thine element, and 'mid the gale,  
Through which, on snowy pinions, thou dost sail,  
Thy voice is heard,

In wildest glee!  
The pathless ocean is thine own domain;  
Free, free as air, over the desert plain,  
I envy thee!

Correspondent.

Great and romantic events never operate so fully, or at least so inspiringly, upon the generation which witnesses them, as upon those which succeed, when fancy adds her colouring to truth.

LONGEVITY.

The oldest man in France, and perhaps in Europe, M. Noel de Guersonnere, living at Montmartre, near Paris, completed his 116th year on the 29th ult., and is in the enjoyment of the most perfect health. A few days ago, another centenarian, whose longevity is not less remarkable, died at Charolles, in the department of Saone and Loire. M. V. M. Duercle, who had accomplished his 114th year, was carried off on the 12th of February last, by an attack of apoplexy. He was a corresponding member of the Academies of Chalons-sur-Marne, Caen, and Macon, and has left a great number of manuscripts, and about 200 chronicles on the former province of Charollais. His eldest son, M. Jean Duercle, who has just entered his 87th year, has not a single gray hair, and enjoys the most robust health.

SKATING.

The following is a list of the days of amusement of the Skating Club, since its first establishment in 1830:—1830-31, 17 days of skating; 1831-32, 4; 1832-33, 9; 1833-34, none; 1834-35, 3; 1835-36, 12; 1836-37, 7; 1837-38, 45; 1838-39, 2; 1839-40, 9; 1840-41, 42; 1841-42, 22; 1842-43, 3; and 1843-44, none.



## POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XLIX.

## RICHARD OASTLER.

Mr. Oastler is in all respects a remarkable man; and therefore entitled to a place in our gallery of national portraits. He is remarkable for his talents—for his habits—his physiognomy—the expression of his countenance—his principles, and firm adherence to them—his perseverance—his energy—his courage—his moral and political position;—for his vigorous oratory—and especially for the extraordinary controul which he exercises over the minds of great assemblages of working men, the secret of which is, his long-trying honesty, and his disposition and ability to promote the real interests of the poor and the oppressed. His motto is, "the Altar, the Throne, and the Cottage." In no instance of an active life has he been known to deviate from it.



MR. OASTLER.

Richard Oastler was born in St. Peter's-square, Leeds, on the 20th of December, 1789. He was the son of Robert Oastler—the youngest of eight children. His grandfather lived and died upon the paternal estate, at Moorhouse, Kirkby Wiske, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. His forefathers, and the forefathers of the present Earl of Harewood, were substantial yeomen, occupying neighbouring farms, and connected by business, friendship, and congenial disposition, for many generations.

In early life Robert Oastler formed an intimacy with the celebrated John Wesley, while under the fostering care of his uncle, John Oastler, at Thirsk; and this intimacy afterwards ripened into such close friendship that Robert Oastler's house was Wesley's home whenever the latter visited the town or neighbourhood of Thirsk in the prosecution of his missionary labours. In process of time Robert Oastler removed with his family to Leeds; and it is worthy of remark that the venerable Wesley, on the last visit he paid to that part of Yorkshire, and very shortly before his death, took the little Richard up in his arms, and solemnly and affectionately blessed him.

Mr. Oastler's father for many years followed the business of a cloth merchant, in Leeds, and most actively exerted himself in the cause of charity and local improvement. His mother was the daughter of Mr. Joseph Scurr, of Leeds, a member of an ancient and honourable family, and a woman of great but unostentatious piety.

At eight years of age, Richard, the subject of this sketch, was sent for education to Fulneck, near Leeds, the celebrated Moravian establishment; where, until he was sixteen, his mind was stored with useful knowledge; but more particularly was he taught the importance of religion, and the inestimable value of the Christian duties and virtues.

At seventeen, Mr. Oastler entertained a strong desire to be allowed to prepare himself for the bar, but his father's wishes were in the direction of trade. Subsequently a kind of compromise took place: he was articled to Mr. Charles Watson, an eminent architect, then of Wakefield, afterwards of York; but this profession, after following it four years, he was obliged to relinquish on account of weak sight. He then turned to business as a commission agent; in 1816 he married Miss Mary Tatham, a member of a highly respected Nottingham family. In 1820 he found the commercial vicissitudes which followed the change from war to peace press so heavily on him, in common with hundreds of others, that he was constrained to wind up his affairs, but he did so with an integrity of mind and purpose which gained him universal respect, and many proffers of assistance, which latter, however, he thankfully yet positively declined.

In July, in the year last mentioned, Mr. Oastler's father died, then holding the situation of steward to Thomas Thornhill, Esq., the owner of large estates in the West Riding. The vacant post, without solicitation, was offered to the son, who at once accepted it, and removed from Leeds to Fixby Hall.

From the time that Mr. Oastler gave his attention to politics to the present hour, he has been a zealous Church and King Tory, free, however, from the slightest taint of intolerance or uncharitableness; and so early as 1807 he actively engaged in the support of Wilberforce and Lascelles, and warmly advocated negro amelioration and the suppression of the slave-trade.

Mr. Oastler holds that the state should provide for the proper celebration of public worship, and give the means of Christian education to the mass of the people. But he is severe in his estimate of clerical duty. He tolerates no yielding in this respect to power, worldliness, or expediency. He was, therefore, strongly opposed to "Catholic Emancipation," for religious reasons, as well as on political grounds. His notions of what he expects from the Church may be gathered from two of his works, "Vicarial Tithes," and "A Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury." These spirited productions came forth in aid of a memorable struggle between the parish of Halifax and its vicar respecting small tithes; in which contest the parish prevailed, and by the issue of which Mr. Thornhill's Yorkshire estates were benefited to the amount of from £15,000 to £18,000. Mr. Oastler's efforts on this occasion cost him six months' illness, and an expenditure of many hundreds of pounds, out of his private resources. In the district in which he lived, he was, notwithstanding the part he took in the Halifax struggle, a general peace-maker and arbitrator.

Mr. Oastler's philanthropy did not begin abroad and end before it arrived at home. In 1829, his attention was first attracted to the rigour of the Factory System, and the sufferings of the poor factory children. He began by calling public attention to the subject in the local newspapers. At first his statements were received by the public generally as "exaggerations," "impossibilities;" and by the great body of the mill-owners with that bitterness of hostility which invaded interests too often prompts. Mr. J. Wood, of Bradford, however, stepped forward to his assistance, though himself an extensive mill-owner, and afforded the powerful aid of his practical knowledge and his purse. Oastler had rushed into the truly holy war single-handed, and alike courageously and ably maintained the fight; but backed, first by Mr. Wood, and afterwards by the lamented Michael Thomas Sadler (whom he had known from boyhood), the "factory agitation," as it was called, spread rapidly over the woollen and cotton districts; committees were constituted, and meetings were held, to whom Mr. Oastler and Mr. Sadler addressed spirit-stirring speeches, and Mr. Sadler soon had the honour of piloting the question into the House of Commons, where he succeeded in obtaining a parliamentary inquiry, and afterwards brought forward (founded upon the evidence and report) the Ten Hour Bill. The Whig Ministers, then in power, literally found themselves compelled, as it were, by public opinion, to take the matter up; and, though Sadler lived not to see it, a Factory Protection Bill was passed: vastly short, indeed, of the requirements of the case; yet this enactment, imperfect as it is, besides doing much good at home, has served as the model of laws for factory regulation in France, Germany, and the United States of America. This act, which gave rise to the ameliorations in other branches of labour obtained by Lord Ashley, is now about to undergo improvement.

It cannot be a matter of surprise that Mr. Oastler declared himself a strenuous opponent of the New Poor Law the moment that its character and objects became known. In one of his earliest letters on this subject, he predicted all that has since taken place. In 1834, he said: "Never was there such a libel on Englishmen as this Poor Law—this Malthusian act—which is framed on the presumption that 'the labourers of England are idle, and will not work,' and that they deserve to be pined to death, or banished from their native soil."

His movement against the New Poor Law, however, made him an enemy in a quarter where he had hitherto found a fast friend—Mr. Thornhill. That gentleman had encouraged Mr. Oastler in his factory agitation, but looked with far other feelings upon the Poor Law agitation. Mr. Thornhill, at first, satisfied himself with expressing his disapprobation in advice; from advice he advanced to command; and Mr. Oastler's prompt, but respectfully-worded, reply was,

that he could give up his situation, but not his principles and sense of public duty. Some time elapsed. At length (May 29, 1839), Mr. Thornhill, having been insulted (as he supposed) by a handbill which some enemy or injudicious friend to Mr. Oastler had put out at Huddersfield, containing personal allusions to the honourable gentleman, he sent the zealous steward a formal dismissal.

Mr. Oastler received the intimation with regret, but not with surprise. He prepared for quitting Fixby, where he had resided, as his father's successor, upwards of eighteen years. The day of departure was a memorable one; he was escorted by at least twenty thousand persons, who accompanied him into Huddersfield, and there he took leave of his friends in a long and heart-melting speech, but in which, though delivered under circumstances of great irritation, and not a little wrong, there was not one word derogatory to Mr. Thornhill's character or motives.

Circumstances, nevertheless, led to a more decided rupture. For sixteen years out of the eighteen of service, Mr. Oastler had received a salary of no more than £300 per annum, though he had to keep up in some degree the hospitality of the ancient hall, and was subjected to frequent personal expense which did not form allowable items of stewardship account. The consequence was that Mr. Oastler made himself Mr. Thornhill's debtor (with the latter's entire consent) to the amount of about £3000, for which sum a note of hand was given in order to bring the account to a settlement. This was in 1836. The salary was then increased to £500, for the manifest reason that it was insufficient, but the accumulation was not cancelled. In two years, however, Mr. Oastler paid off upwards of £700 of the obligation, and would soon have liquidated the entire debt.

Mr. Oastler repaired to London, and lived in comparative retirement. Mr. Thornhill brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas. In that court a sort of accommodation took place. The learned leader of the plaintiff's case disclaimed all intention on the part of his client of imputing dishonour, and the defendant at once acquiesced in a verdict for the balance, giving up at the same time various documents which had been retained for his own safety. He then turned his attention to the means of discharging the debt, and was making arrangements for that purpose, when, towards the close of 1839, he was arrested, and consigned to the Fleet Prison.

This was the origin of the *Fleet Papers*, which, for more than two years, consisted of a weekly epistle, on public matters, inscribed to Thomas Thornhill, Esq., and when the prisoners in the Fleet were removed under the new act, to the Queen's Prison, the weekly letter was addressed to Sir James Graham, the Home Secretary of State, and sometimes, under the feeling that wrong had been inflicted, the strain was rather that of the harsh trumpet than the "soft pleadings" of the lute.

At last, after an imprisonment of three years and a quarter, sustained with unflinching fortitude, Mr. Oastler's health began to manifest visible decline. His Yorkshire friends came to a determination that one so valuable in all the relations of life, should not wear out existence in a prison. They held a meeting, and set a subscription on foot. Mr. Ferrand, M.P. for Knaresborough, long bound to Mr. Oastler by ties of friendship and community of political feeling, kindly undertook to attend meetings wherever requested to do so; he was present at from thirty to forty meetings, and advocated the cause with equal vigour and ability. The effect of these, and the exertions of other friends, was the realization of about £2500 at the close of the last year. In January, in the present year, the Central Committee came to a resolution to take steps for Mr. Oastler's immediate liberation. On applying to Mr. Thornhill's professional adviser, they found that a charge of about £600 for interest and law costs had been added to the amount recovered by the verdict in the Common Pleas. But their zeal was not to be overcome by a surmountable obstacle. An arrangement for the advance of the requisite sum was made with Messrs. Beckett and Co., the Leeds bankers, and twelve gentlemen, including Lord Feversham, John Walter, Esq., late member for Nottingham, and W. B. Ferrand, Esq., M.P., gave a guarantee for £1000; so that on Monday the 12th of February, 1844, Mr. Thornhill had paid to him the utmost farthing of his demand, principal, interest, costs, Sheriff's expences, &c., and the prison doors flew open. The Committee went to the Queen's Prison in a body, and brought forth Mr. Oastler with gratification and pride, though with no unseemly exultation. Mr. Rashleigh, M.P. for Cornwall, sent his carriage: Mr. Oastler was conveyed to the London Committee Room, at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street; Lord Feversham, chairman of that Committee, presided; and a vote of congratulation and confidence having been moved, seconded, and adopted by acclamation, Mr. Oastler addressed his deliverers in a speech, the appropriateness of which was felt by every one present, for "in all that goodly company" there was not a tearful eye. As one of the daily journals observed, in reporting what had taken place, "men, not given to the melting mood, wept like women, and the speaker himself was so overcome by emotion, that, though he retained the faculty of utterance, his voice was altogether changed."

On the Monday following, February 20th, Mr. Oastler made his re-appearance in public life by a public entry into the town of Huddersfield, amid at least 40,000 spectators. The ceremonial was admirably conducted.

The subscription committees are still in operation, both in town and country. The object is, not only to cover the sum advanced and guaranteed, but, if possible, to provide a life-annuity for Mr. and Mrs. Oastler. We wish success to the effort.

Mr. Oastler is a voluminous writer, as well as a copious speaker. Besides the *Fleet Papers* (now in the 4th vol., 8vo.), and innumerable letters in various public journals, some of them partaking of the character of treatises, he is the author of "Letters to the Duke of Wellington," "Facts and Plain Words," "The Right of the Poor to Liberty and Life," &c. He is no metaphysician—no rhetorical flourisher—but for a statement of facts, an array of bold impressive truths, an appeal to the warm and genuine feelings of unsophisticated nature, and a broadside upon the strong holds of selfishness or hypocrisy, he is rarely equalled. Mr. Oastler, however, has come out of prison deeply impressed with the utility and impropriety of mixing up with public discussion anything like personal vituperation, and, henceforth, though inflexible in his adherence to his principles, he is resolved not to enter upon personal quarrels of any kind in connexion with political proceedings.

Mr. Oastler's public labours have brought him in close fellowship with men of rank and talent, and with most of them he is on terms of familiar friendship. Twice has he contested the borough of Huddersfield; the first time with Mr. Ellis, jun., when he lost by 50 only; the second time with the late Mr. Blackburne, barrister-at-law, when he was in the still smaller minority of 21. It has been said in some of the journals that he did this under the patronage of Mr. Thornhill. The fact is otherwise. In coming forward he obeyed the call of the Conservative and independent electors. The Ramsden family possess the entire soil on which the town stands, with a very slight exception, and it was in spite of that overwhelming influence that he so nearly succeeded; no other man could have come within 150. It is generally supposed that many months will not elapse ere Richard Oastler take a seat in the House of Commons for one of the boroughs where the success of an election mainly depends upon the working-classes.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. X.

## MR. BAILLIE COCHRANE

Is a young Conservative member, of that section of the party which goes by the name of "Young England." He is the eldest son of Sir Thomas Cochrane, R.N., and cousin of the Earl of Dundonald. Family circumstances frequently determine the part that men take in public life.

Bearing the name of Cochrane, the young member for Bridport has had his attention turned more particularly to the state of Greece, of which country he knows a good deal from personal observation. It is in connection with Greece that his name is best known in the world of politics, he having on more than one occasion, in the face of considerable difficulties, brought the affairs of that country before the Legislature.



MR. BAILLIE COCHRANE, M.P.

He is an ardent friend of the cause of constitutional liberty of Greece, and the advocate of measures that might promote her internal prosperity. At the grand banquet given by the Greeks resident in London, to celebrate the peaceful revolution at Athens, by which a constitutional government was appointed, Mr. Cochrane was an honoured guest, and made a speech to the assembly marked with a generous enthusiasm, and a manly love of independence that was highly creditable to him. He was accompanied on that occasion by Dr. Bowring; and on seeing these two, so widely severed from each other on most questions, so well agreeing on this, we thought it spoke well for the zeal of each of them in the cause of a fallen nation, that they could throw all minor differences aside.

Mr. Cochrane is new to public life; he was first returned for the borough of Bridport, in 1841, when Mr. Warburton accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He is tall, with light hair, and a somewhat florid complexion. He is a good speaker; one of the best, we should say, of the "Young England" school, but he does not often obtrude himself on the attention of the House. He has published the results of his observations in Greece, in a work on the "Morea."

## THE GREENLAND AND DAVIS STRAITS WHALE FISHERIES.

The engraving is a gratifying indication of a revival of the spirit formerly evinced at Hull, in regard to the whale fishery. The vessels to sail from the port this spring will more than double the number of last year; and the circumstance is hailed with feelings of delight by all those who take an interest in the prosperity of the place. The brig Forth, Captain Toogood, the first ship of the season, sailed on Thursday week, for Greenland, and her departure was witnessed by a large multitude of persons, who heartily cheered her as she cleared the harbour. The following are preparing for immediate departure—The *Truelove*, Captain Parker, for Davis's Straits; the *Abram*, Captain Humphreys, for Davis's Straits; the *Hebe*, Captain Wells, for Greenland; the *Sarah* and *Elizabeth*, Captain Willis, for Davis's Straits; the *Jane*, Captain Brown, for Greenland; the *Prince of Wales*, Captain Coultray, for Davis's Straits; the *Anne*, Captain Dean, for Greenland; and the *Constantia*, Captain Gravel, also for Greenland. We hear, too, on good authority, that Captain Thomas Lee has gone to Scotland to purchase another ship for the Davis's



THE FIRST GREENLAND WHALING SHIP LEAVING HULL.

Straits fishery. We give this welcome intelligence from the *Hull Packet*. The prosperity of Hull has been greatly increased by the progress of steam-navigation, and it may be considered as the second great centre of this mode of transit on the eastern coast. Meanwhile the whale-fishery has decreased. The Greenland fishery owed its revival, about 1766, and its subsequent importance, to the mercantile enterprise of

Hull. In some years within the present century more than sixty ships left Hull for the whale fisheries of Greenland and Davis's Straits. Since 1819 this number has been gradually diminishing. In 1834, twenty-seven ships were sent out, and the number has continued to decrease since that time, though Hull may still be regarded as the principal seat of the northern whale fishery.





SCENE FROM "THE MARRIAGE OF REASON," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

#### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The new drama, entitled as above, is one more of the million of things that find their way here across the Channel, at best but sorry affairs when they set out, and very much the worse through the sea-sickness, and being "done into English." The present is a very flimsy piece, indeed. The plot can be briefly told. A young gentleman falls in love with his foster-sister, a girl of mean extraction. His father, an old French general, to prevent the foolish match, sends his son to make the *grand tour*, and influences the girl to marry a kind of old Corporal Trim, who has been his companion in arms. The fair one is in great grief at first, but gradually becomes reconciled to her old lame spouse, and at last thinks him the best fellow in the world. This is really the only incident in the piece. The acting of Webster and Celeste was excellent, particularly in the scene chosen for our illustration, where *Susette* reveals her love to *Bertrand*. We should not omit to mention that the matrimonial drolleries of Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Humby, as *Monsieur* and *Madame Pinchon*, considerably relieved the piece; but the whole affair is not destined to a long life, and, moreover, never should have been born.

#### NEW MUSIC.

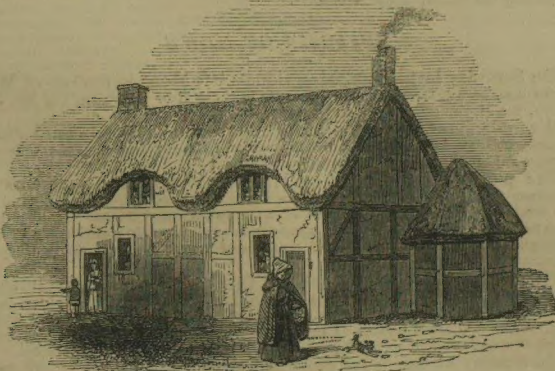
SEVEN SONGS (selected by permission from the Poetical Works of W. H. HEATHAM, Esq.,) composed by PERCIVAL PHILLIPS. Phillips, Wakefield.

There is a good general design of effect about these compositions, but "a plentiful lack" of skill in the arrangement. No. I. (a solo) abounds in erroneous and redundant harmonies upon passing notes; witness the first and fourth bars of the introductory symphony, and the 2nd of the voice part, where the melody commits some strange octaves with the bass. Similar faults occur further on. No. II. is a duet, not altogether *selon regle* in its treatment. No. III. is a solo, abounding in the afore-mentioned errors of carelessness, but forbidden consecution of octaves and fifths. No. IV. is a composition for three voices: the author must entertain a peculiar notion of effect, if he think that a shake upon B, D, F (the dominant chord of the key), simultaneously executed, can be relished by "ears polite." No. V. is for a single voice, and is extremely simple and effective, although we should wish to see it harmonized somewhat differently. No. VI. is for three voices, and would be a rather graceful movement, if No. VII. is another trio—but here, again, we have prohibited progressions familiarly treated, as if they were ornaments, instead of disfigurements, to music. The composer may, probably, be offended at these remarks: but ours is a task of severity; and, as Sir Matthew

#### NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

##### IZAACK WALTON'S HOUSE, STAFFORD.

In this humble homestead, at a short distance from Stafford, was born Izaak Walton, "the Father of Angling," on Aug. 9, 1593. At



IZAACK WALTON'S HOUSE, STAFFORD.

old Izaak's decease, the property was left to his son, on condition that he married before he arrived at the age of 41; and, if he were not then married, the house was to be given to the Corporation of Stafford. Singularly enough, the son did not marry within the given time, and consequently, the property was transferred to the Corporation.

Hale said, "if the fact be evident, severity is justice!" The author of these seven songs (?) has, undoubtedly, a vein for composition, but a little more study of the rules of counterpoint would not prove unprofitable to him:

"True ease in writing comes from art, not chance."

COME HERE'S A HEALTH TO THEE AND THINE. Song. The Poetry by THOMAS DOUBLEDAY, Esq.; the Music composed by W. JACKSON. (Masham). Novello, Dean-street.

There is considerable merit and ingenuity of construction in this song. It is worth a score of the trash-ballads of the day. We, however, object to the harmony of the second bars, in the second staves of pages two and six, more particularly as there is no necessity for the erroneous progression: careless consecution of fifths must offend every delicate ear. The introduction of the air "Auld Lang Syne" as the concluding symphony to the second verse, is ingenious and effective, although perhaps it injures the individuality of the whole.

WEIPPERT'S NEW QUADRILLES, entitled the COLLEGIANS, composed expressly for "The Bachelor's Ball." Cambridge, 1844. (Weippert, Soho-square).

A very spirited and elegant set of quadrilles, and likely to be as universally popular as they were at the *University Ball*. The arrangement throughout is generally free from the vulgar errors we have so often to notice in this class of composition, and in fact might eminently useful to junior students of the pianoforte as a *délassement* from severer study.

HAMILTON'S UNIVERSAL TUNE-BOOK, a Collection of the Melodies of all Nations, adapted for the Violin, Flute, Clarinet, &c. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Hamilton, Glasgow.

This collection has been got up somewhat after the manner of "The Dancing Master," a work published in the 17th century, but is more comprehensive in its design, as it includes, amongst strictly national tunes, numerous airs from popular operas, &c., of all countries. Although it is professed that the melodies are arranged for violin, flute, clarinet, &c., many of them go below the compass of the ordinary flute; and it would have been advisable to have named which of the three clarionets most in use, viz., the A, B flat, and C, should be selected. Of course there is a predominance of Scotch and Scotch-claimed tunes, but the collection altogether is an amusing one, and will add to the amateur's stock of acquaintance with melody, if not to the musician's learning.

#### DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

##### "ABROAD AND AT HOME."

SIR GEORGE SMART.—Concerts, musical soirées, and musical festivals throughout the kingdom, will find the loss of this orchestral disciplinarian's retirement from public life, it being his intention in future to devote himself solely to tuition. Phrenologically speaking, no man appeared to possess, in a stronger degree, the organs of method than Sir George, and the consequence was, that wherever he presided all went with precision and justice to the respective authors. Although he never signalled himself by any great effort of original composition, none had a keener appetite to appreciate the merits of others; and it will be long ere we see one who will bring to the task of conductorship, so much punctuality, judgment, and zeal, as he whose relinquishment of it now bequeaths a legacy of regret to all who love to hear good music done justice to in the cathedral, the concert room, the theatre, or private saloon.

NATIONAL MUSIC LECTURES.—There are so many of these delightful, and deservedly popular entertainments now before the public, that it is difficult "where to choose." Hebrew melodies, Scotch melodies, Irish melodies, English melodies, all, in their several pretensions, equally advocated, and as ably illustrated by the different demonstrators. We have already expressed our scepticism of the genuineness of the Hebrew melodies; as to the others we have long been familiar with them, and have read the opinions of our forefathers respecting them; but, certainly,

However echoed in the lonely glens  
To minstrel harp in other days,

they never were made so generally popular as at present by Messrs. Phillips, Horncastle, Templeton, and Wilson. Each has a peculiar felicity in his own way, and affords a most interesting evening's entertainment; proving that however artistical foreign construction may be, our own island-melodies are the sweetest and most natural in the world. If Plato were alive now, he would not complain of airs wandering about in search of matrimony "to immortal verse;" for never, in any land, were such lyrical beauties wedded to tuneful partners as those presented by Moore, Burns, and a host of other worthies we could mention in the present day. These various lectures are well calculated to restore us a true sense of melody in its most genuine sense and feeling, and show that

There is a charm in simple, home-bred sounds  
That all the foreign, learned art confounds.

## THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

By MISS PARDOE.

CHAPTER I.



THE centre column of the last page of the *Times* newspaper bore, one day towards the close of the year 1843, the advertisement which follows:—

MR. R. R. SAUNDERS has received instructions from the assignees to submit to public competition, at the Auction Mart, on the 22nd of November next, at Twelve for One precisely, all that extensive and beautiful property known as

LIME GROVE, in the county of Sussex; comprising 724 acres of arable and meadow land, in high cultivation; together with an extensive and noble

MANSION, situated in the midst of a well-wooded and picturesque park, enclosed within a ring-fence, and well stocked with deer.

A FINE LAKE,

amply supplied with fish, and alike with water-lowl, terminates, with a magnificent effect, the far-spreading lawn and gardens by which the mansion is surrounded on three of its sides; while a dense wood of

CENTENARY OAKS,

fringing, amphitheatrically, the rising ground in its rear, screens it from the northern blasts. The residence itself is of that mixed style of architecture so peculiarly English, and which so effectually blends

ELEGANCE AND COMFORT.

The dependencies are all in the first order of taste and finish; the furniture modern and magnificent; the pictures rare and undoubted; the wines choice, and of celebrated vintage; the musical instruments by eminent makers; the plate splendid and massive; the equipages unique; and the whole well worthy the attention of a nobleman or gentleman

OF THE FIRST FASHION;

while the Library, consisting of EIGHT THOUSAND VOLUMES, is much less remarkable for its extent than for the immense erudition displayed in its selection. Many valuable

OBJECTS OF VERTU

and ARTICLES OF ROCOCO, scattered over the magnificent reception rooms, will likewise be submitted to the approval and

FINE TASTE OF THE PUBLIC,

during the period of sale. Also (unless previously disposed of by private contract), that

FAR-FAMED BIJOU

known as the

LIME FARM;

reminding the visitor, by its beautiful and Arcadian arrangements, and exquisite *ténue*, of the celebrated model farms of

THE EARL OF LEICESTER,

and of that illustrious foreigner,

THE PRINCE ESTERHAZY;

both of which distinguished personages have, at different periods, visited the Lime Farm, and expressed their unbounded admiration of this

TERRESTRIAL PARADISE.

The whole of the land is in an admirable state of cultivation, under an efficient and zealous steward, whose services may be secured by the

WEALTHY AND FORTUNATE

individual who purchases the Estate. The profuse supply of

SUPERIOR FARMING IMPLEMENTS

is likely to produce

EXTRAORDINARY COMPETITION;

as well as the large stock of

FANCY CATTLE,

which cannot be surpassed throughout the kingdom, save by the collection of

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

It would be impossible, within the bounds of an advertisement, to enter into a detail of the

INNUMERABLE ADVANTAGES

presented to the

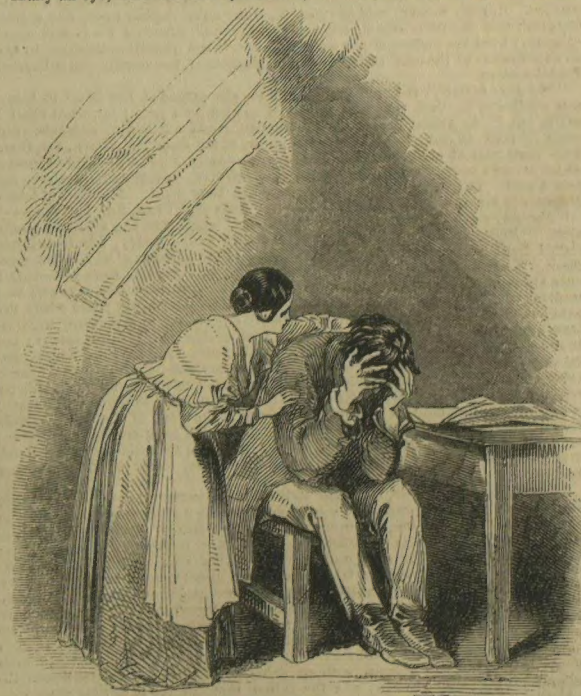
RICH AND NOBLE

by the present extraordinary opportunity; which has never been equalled since the transfer of

FONTHILL ABBEY;

but every information may be gained, and catalogues may be procured, during the previous month, at the residence of Mr. R. R. Saunders, and at the Auction Mart, with cards to view the Estate.

Many an eye, alike idle and speculative, wandered over the eloquent elabora-





tion of the foregoing advertisement; and many a silent wish was, perhaps, formed—by one party that he could afford to purchase such a place; and by the other that, should he be tempted to meddle with the matter, he might make a good thing of it. How few, as it met their gaze, dropped a tear upon the fate of those who had just been suddenly and hopelessly cast out from this, their earthly Eden; and sent forth into the midst of a cold, coiling, selfish world, to make new and strange fellowship with misfortune.

Heaven is merciful! There was one of the unhappy group against whom the flaming sword of ruin had been raised, the sweat of whose brow was not to be wrung out by the labour and care of poverty—whose trial was over—whose debt of anguish and of love was paid!

Lime Grove was one of those noble and thoroughly English places which could gain little, even by the flowery diction of an ambitious auctioneer. Unlimited wealth and refined taste had lavished alike upon the house and grounds all the beauty and profusion which, when combined, they can always command in this country; and Mr. Freeling, the proprietor of the property, was an admirable specimen of that important and fine body of men—the merchants of England. He had inherited Lime Grove from his father; and with it, a business of great extent and respectability. One of those gigantic concerns, in fact, which, gathering gold from the four quarters of the earth, and making the sea itself tributary to the unshrinking spirit of enterprise, enables its master to realise once more the magnificent days of the merchant-princes of Italy. The older Mr. Freeling had not, originally, intended to place its present possessor at the head of the house, for he had another son, whose tastes and habits were so perfectly fitted to a commercial and speculative career, that he at once decided on giving to Arthur—the Mr. Freeling of our tale—a collegiate education, in order that he might qualify himself either for the church or the bar, as he should hereafter decide; leaving the elder brother to follow in his father's footsteps, and to inherit at once the honourable position and money-making anxieties to which the whole of his own life had been dedicated.

The tastes of Arthur Freeling were retiring, studious, and refined; and he consequently decided unhesitatingly upon his future career; but before entering into holy orders, he requested and obtained permission from his indulgent parent to pass a couple of years upon the continent, in order to enable him, not only to perfect himself in a knowledge of modern languages, but also to give him an opportunity of contrasting the mysterious and costly ceremonies of the Greek and Roman churches, with the simple, pure, and holy rites of that to which he had resolved to dedicate all his best energies, both of mind and body.

Such were the dispositions in which Arthur Freeling, at the age of three and twenty, left his paternal home, and traversed observantly a great portion of France and Germany, ere he passed into Italy. But here a change was wrought in his destiny, so entire and so utterly unexpected, that for a time he was stunned and bewildered, and quite incapable of acting with promptitude and decision.

While travelling through Austria, he had made the acquaintance of a widow lady and her daughter, which had soon ripened into friendship for the mother, and affection for the child. Madame de Bethune was still young and handsome; so young and so handsome as to seem rather the sister than the parent of her daughter; but although her husband had been a *marriage de convenance*, and that the Comte de Bethune had been five and twenty years her senior, she had never for a moment contemplated the idea of a second union; but had devoted herself entirely to the health and education of her beautiful Eugenie. Had Freeling left England as full of prejudice as many of his countrymen, this fair and gentle girl must at once have thawed all the ungenerous frost-work of national bigotry. She was so simple, and so pure-hearted; so full of love for all around her, and so utterly forgetful of self, that her beauty, dazzling as it was, never failed after a time to be forgotten in her excellent qualities of mind and heart. No wonder then that the young Englishman was thrilled and enchanted by so sweet a vision, or that, when he discovered the happy fact that she possessed his own faith, imbibed and blessed by the lips of her idolised mother, whose father had been a minister of the Reformed Church, he should yield up his whole heart without a struggle, to the passion which possessed it.

It was not, however, until Madame de Bethune had received the most undoubted proofs of his respectability, and had satisfied herself, by close and anxious scrutiny, of his personal worth, that she permitted the acquaintance to ripen into intimacy; or, the young traveller to linger hour after hour in their saloon, tending to her beloved child all those little offices of courtesy and kindness, which, from their constant recurrence, grow into a want, felt by the heart before the reason is awakened to their consequences. But, in this instance, Madame de Bethune had nothing to apprehend from the result of her indulgence, for Arthur was as frank and honest-hearted as herself; and he no sooner became conscious that he loved Eugenie, and that he was in his turn beloved, than he at once declared his affection to her mother; and explained to her his position, his prospects, and his hopes.

His honesty of purpose was appreciated; and the Countess smilingly admitted that she should not fear to trust the happiness of her beloved child in his hands; but she, nevertheless, reminded him of his own youth, and the fact that she whom he sought had only just attained her sixteenth year; nor did she fail to impress upon him the absolute necessity of his father's approval; and his personal pledge, in the event of the non-interference of his family, that he would not ask to make Eugenie his wife for the next two years. The good sense of Freeling at once induced his acquiescence; without which, Madame de Bethune distinctly forbade all communication with her daughter during the four and twenty long months of probation; and, this point arranged, and the ready, although somewhat astonished, permission of old Mr. Freeling to his son to prosecute his suit having been duly received, and letters of compliment exchanged between the respective parents, the happy mother no longer hesitated to place herself and her child under the protection of Arthur during their sojourn in Italy, where she trusted that Eugenie might benefit her health, as well as perfect her taste for all that is bright and beautiful alike in nature and in art.

Thus, then, with hearts overflowing with gratitude and affection, did our little party reach Rome; and they were in the full enjoyment of all its refined and ennobling delights; contrasting the smiling present with the majestic past; Eugenie deriving new and bright subjects for reflection from the intellectual treasures which Arthur poured forth for her amusement, as he gave to each spot of ground upon which they trod, and to every glorious remain upon which they looked—

"A local habitation, and a name."

and the student, in his turn, listening with amazed delight to the graceful and gracious fancies of his promised bride, lending as they did the light of their own loveliness to the object by which they were elicited, as the tendrils of the wild vine and the ivy, drape into symmetry and softness the stern outline of the ruin to which they cling—even thus, young, happy, loving, and beloved, were they wearing away the bright days of their life's spring, without a thought, or care, or sorrow; when a letter reached Arthur, so tremulously written, that although he at once recognised the well-known characters of his father, the young man instantly felt that it was a messenger of ill! Nor did he deceive himself. He had no longer a brother; and he was peremptorily summoned home to relieve the bitter solitude of his bereaved parent.

That this change in his worldly prospects—for, Mr. Freeling, even amid his grief, had intimated to his sole surviving son that he must at once abandon all thoughts of the church, and assume the calling of a merchant—that this change, which must inevitably render him a much more wealthy man, could for an instant prove otherwise than agreeable to Madame de Bethune or her daughter, had never occurred either to his father or himself; and it was consequently with an astonishment as great as his alarm, that he remarked the deep flush which mantled over the brow and bosom of the Countess, as he terminated the perusal of the melancholy letter. Even shook as he was to the very soul by the hapless fate of his only brother, who had been carried off by an illness of only two days' duration, he could not mistake the expression of Madame de Bethune's countenance. Regret, sorrow, and perplexity, were alike legible upon her mobile features; and the unfortunate young man, who had expected ready and eager sympathy from the mother of his affianced wife, found himself compelled to ask an explanation of the cold and constrained manner of the usually warm-hearted Frenchwoman.

"My dear Arthur," she said kindly, and as she extended her hand to him a tear swelled in her dark eye, "I am grieved to give you pain; but what shall I say to you? As Arthur Freeling, the minister, I was content to overlook your want of rank, in order to ensure the happiness of my Eugenie. Then, too, there were memories of my dear father—of my own happy childhood—of the blessing which follows so holy a vocation. But, *ad commerce*, you must forgive me, my dear friend. The Bethunes have noble blood in their veins. *Ma belle et bonne Eugenie* is my only child; in short, I do not think that I can, that I ought—"

"For pity's sake no more, my second mother," exclaimed the agonised young man. "Believe me when I tell you that those of your country, who have never visited England, can form no proper estimate of the position of an English merchant. You are aware—for I have never sought to conceal it from you—that I have always hitherto congratulated myself upon the prospect of a tranquil and studious life. I have never had a taste for excitement or display; and while my unhappy brother lived, my poor father readily acquiesced in my desire to withdraw altogether from the turmoil and trials inseparable from his own career; but do not for a moment doubt my sincerity when I assure you, my kind friend, that the sacrifice, in a worldly point of view, was, in my case, a great one. I have now but one request to make, which is that, before you render me miserable for ever, and deprive my suffering father of his sole remaining son, you will consent to pass over to England for a few months; and at the close of that time, should your determination continue unaltered, I pledge myself to submit to your decree; for, dearly as I love your daughter, I could never stoop to receive even her hand, if it were grudgingly and reluctantly yielded to me, either by herself or her mother."

"That is but reasonable, my dear Arthur, and I consent to your terms," said the Countess; but the young man keenly felt that she no longer addressed him as "her dear son." Let none, however, rashly and ignorantly blame the scruples of Madame de Bethune. As a Frenchwoman she knew nothing of commerce, save as it is understood by her own nation, where every charcoal-vendor is a *merchant*; and, as it was a subject which had never hitherto occupied her thoughts, there is slight cause for astonishment in her first womanly, and, above all, Frenchwomanly, shrinking from such a position for her elegant and high-born Eugenie. Rather was there infinite merit due to her for the frank and ready generosity with which she met the rational and reasonable proposition of the young and anxious suitor. Her pledge given, Arthur Freeling at once prepared to obey the summons of his father, and to proceed without delay to England. The parting of the affianced lovers was terrible; and the rather that for the first time since their betrothment, a cold and gnawing doubt of the future had come between them, which all the warmth and sincerity of their mutual affection did but render the more bitter. Eugenie, bewildered and quite unable to enter into the scruples of her mother, even while she did not for an instant venture to oppose them, seemed to have merged all feeling in the one pang of parting from her promised husband;

while Arthur, on his side, could not suppress the doubts, and fears, and misgivings, which, despite his better reason, crowded like evil spirits across his brain. If Madame de Bethune should repent her indulgence, and, after his departure, decline to visit England; if some new and noble suitor should offer himself to her daughter; if—but, in short, it were tedious to recapitulate the spectres which Arthur conjured up as he travelled with all the speed that money could command towards home. To his credit be it remarked, however, that never once was the possible bad faith of Eugenie the *bête noire* of his solitary musings. Arthur would as soon have dreamt of doubting his own soul; but with all his respect for the Countess, he could not conceal from himself that, under the circumstances, she might, indeed, be induced to waver; and thus trail the banner of his life's best hope in the dust. She did, as events proved, too scanty justice to the character of Madame de Bethune. There are conventionalisms in France, which sometimes induce the superficial observer to believe that maternal love is there weak beside vanity and ambition. In many cases it may be so; but it is equally certain that there is no country in which the holier affections are frequently developed in a higher and more unselfish manner. Madame de Bethune was a noble example of this beautiful truth. She loved her daughter with a fervour which rendered personal sacrifices no trial, when placed in competition with her child's happiness; nor did she, when she made the promise to Arthur, recorded above, hesitate one moment as to the propriety, or necessity, of its fulfilment.

The result will be readily anticipated. Four months after the departure of Freeling, the Countess and Eugenie, in their turn, quitted Rome for London; in which city they established themselves in a handsome house which had been secured for them by his foresight; and it were needless to expatiate upon the astonishing magnificence of the elder Mr. Freeling; the noble and liberal character of his establishment; the rank and importance of the friends by whom he was surrounded; the estimation in which he was held; all spoke, trumpet-tongued, alike to her understanding and to her heart; and she had not been a month on English soil ere she had learnt to look back with a smile upon the ignorance which had induced her original prejudice.

Suffice it that the lovers were married; and that Arthur, in the possession of the woman whom he adored, struggled manfully to overcome his antipathy to the career of action and exertion which had so unexpectedly been forced upon him; and, as must ever be the case, where good sense and perseverance are combined, in a few years he perfectly succeeded; while, so judicious were his commercial operations, that, at the death of his father, which occurred five years after his marriage, everything had combined to make him not only a happy, but also a wealthy man.

The delight of Madame de Bethune at the prosperity and devoted affection of her children made her quite indifferent to that return to her *belle France*, which, at the period of their union, she had considered as inevitable; and, on the birth of a grand-daughter, which occurred eighteen months subsequently, she declared the very idea of separation from the *cher ange* to be torture; and accordingly consented to take possession of a Gothic "cottage of gentility," whose lawns and gardens touched upon the outskirts of Lime Grove. She was not, however, fated long to enjoy her new home; for a neglected cold, having settled upon her chest, carried her off, after a few weeks of painful suffering, to the deep and sincere regret of Arthur and his wife.

Still, for long years all went well with them. They were rich in love and happiness; they had won respect and esteem from all who knew them; "troops of friends" surrounded their hospitable board; and the name of Arthur Freeling was "good" in the City, where rich men congregate. But this worldly prosperity had not power to overcome the natural tastes of the active merchant. He loved the arts with as much enthusiasm as ever; and now that he possessed the means of indulging the predilection, he filled his house with rare and beautiful objects of ancient and modern skill; and, although he occasionally stole away from his professional duties, to wander again and again, with his fair wife, upon the classic soil of Italy, and the glowing shores of Greece, he did not suffer the triumphs of by-past genius to blind him to the claims of rising merit. Many a struggling artist had cause, during his midnight labours, to bless the name of Arthur Freeling. Many an expiring hope did he rekindle: many a sinking heart did he sustain. It seemed as though adversity could not touch him, even in the midst of a cold, bleak, ungenial world; his destiny, like the lamp suspended in a sepulchre, irradiated all within its influence, and appeared to shine on, undimmed by the unsympathising void about it.

But this was not to last. A century ago every man's position, who entered into any phase of commerce, whether extended or humble, was clearly defined, and its result could be to a certain degree calculated. Such, however, is the case no longer. The draper vendors among his cottons and linens the gewgaws of the imitative jeweller, and the erratic fancies of the milliner; and in like manner the title of "merchant" implies a greater variety of meaning than may be even glanced at in a brief tale like ours. This mania for combination, unfortunately for Freeling, possessed a fascination which his enthusiastic temperament could not withstand. There was excitement in the constant demand upon his judgment induced by the several speculations which he was persuaded to join; and, as a first run of luck intoxicated the gamster, and impels him to increase his stake, and to double his venture, even so did Freeling, already a wealthy and honoured member of society, suffer himself, by a few turns of prosperous fortune in undertakings wholly unconnected with his ostensible profession, to become dazzled and deluded into the belief, that by following up his success, he should soon be enabled to make his daughter one of the wealthiest heiresses in England. This mania had no sooner taken possession of his mind, than all his energies were concentrated upon that one point. His little Aline was so lovely, so graceful, and so loving; her intellect was so clear and quick; her disposition at once so noble and so yielding, that could he only see his vision realised, what a glorious destiny might she not command. And fortune seemed to smile upon his project, for, during many years, Midas-like, he turned all he touched to gold; nor was he aware that he began gradually to love it for its own sake, and that there were moments when, in his eager pursuit of the witch-metal, that can alike make or mar, not only individuals but nations, he quite overlooked the purpose for which he sought it; and found a strange delight in its acquisition totally unconnected with its ultimate destination.

It was precisely at this moment that the blow was struck. Fortune, weary of her favourite, abandoned him at the very instant when he was the most blindly disposed to offer up incense before her altars. Infatuated by the brilliant promises tendered to him by the proprietors of a foreign mine—bold in his habitual impunity, and eager to secure by one venture the colossal fortune at which he aimed, the unhappy man, whose credit was almost unlimited, rashly threw, not only all his actual, but even many contingent resources, into the treacherous vortex of the dazzling ruin; and at the time in which Aline completed her eighteenth year, when he had fondly believed that her wondrous beauty and exquisite nature must make her at once a marvel and an idol in the world—at the very moment when his tenderly-loved wife, long and almost hopelessly an invalid, was giving unequivocal and happy symptoms of permanent recovery—then, even then! when he felt as though he could almost defy fate—when he was alike the object of admiration and of envy—when he was everywhere a welcome guest—when "greetings and salutations" followed upon his path—then it was that the bubble burst! that the mine failed—that in return for his gold, for his promissory notes, for his bond, he received letters of condolence, and regret, and explanation. The condolence was idle; the regrets were vain; the explanation worse than a mockery. Arthur Freeling was a beggar!

The invalid wife sank under this sudden and unlooked-for blow; and it was, perhaps, happy that she did so; for she died as she had lived, amid affection and luxury, and could not even guess at the trials to be undergone by those who survived to suffer. The effect of her death was, however, frightful in its action upon her husband; for, combined with the ruin which had fallen upon him, his mind gave way at once; and when Aline and her father went forth to take possession of an obscure lodging in one of the close and gloomy streets of Soho-square—all that the remnant of their means would now supply—the daughter wept tears of anguish which no human hand could wipe away, for she was motherless and homeless, and, need we add, hopeless also, when we explain, that the companion of her exile—that her last parent—was a mindless idiot!

(To be continued.)

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

### THE CHESTER CUP.

Let not broils  
Ferment from social cups.—PHILIPS.

A dull week in the matter of sporting, to the practical and theoretical, naturally induces prospective anticipations, and the first of these, relating to the turf, is the Great Chester Handicap. True, we shall have a couple of meetings at Newmarket previous to that on the Rhodoe, but for all present purposes, the issue to be tried by the margin of the Dee, on May-day, is the cynosure of racing circles—that is to say, of "the ring." It is devoutly to be hoped, its coming anniversary may be more becoming than the last. A less respectable affair in its progress is hardly to be found in Olympic annals: not one so infamously managed, as regards the event. Suffering, however, "by-gones be by-gones," (in the trust they may never return), we will proceed to examine the prospects, and speculate about the probabilities attaching to our present theme.

A field of ninety-four being named for the Trades Cup, at Chester, in the present year, and fifty-five having accepted, we are bound to believe that a very successful handicap has been effected. That it offers a very singularly open mart to the betters round, there can be no doubt. Not less than five and twenty horses have already been backed for it—and half as many more will be yet in the betting. The best fancied up to the present writing, are the Prior and Sir Robert—though the latter as first favourite, and Pagan second had the call at Tattersall's on Monday last. What the Premier has done to warrant the confidence lavished upon him, is known to the favoured few; the public take him to their bosoms, or, rather, their books, as men buy—if ever they do, or did—a pig in a bag; his pretensions accepted on credit. He ran, in 1841, for the Two Year Old Stakes at York, and there the *Calendar* takes its leave of him. Pagan, with all the weight—8st. 5lbs.—is well in, because his form last year was very good—especially in reference to this engagement. He won some slashing races—among them, the Great Ebor Handicap, at 7st. 13lbs., beating a rare field of eight, including Alice Hawthorn. And, before we go farther, we would ask why this, the best performer, by 14lbs., at the lowest estimate of last year, should be at 30 to 1 from her opening in 1844? No

doubt there is a large load for her to carry—but with 9st. 8lbs. up—barring she is shut out—not an unlikely chance on the Chester course with a populous field, certainly—what is then to beat her—at such running as she showed for the Doncaster Cup? Cattonite, the property of a spirited and honourable sportsman, is fancied at a lower figure than his merits entitled him to. He'll run a game nag, but not fast enough for the party he will forego with. On Monday they backed Jamie Forest, and never inquired for Freedom or Merry Andrew. Both these horses will be sought after yet, at very different figures from those now to be got about them. Unless Scott's and Hesselstine's stables find friends in the north, chaos will have come again. It is certain that these nominations have been tried to be the best of the lots named by the two best provincial establishments—and nobody backs them for sixpence!

The range at Tattersall's during the present week was, no doubt, more limited than that previously gone over by the confiding public, who whilom backed such steeds as the Broken Down, President, Martyr, What, Winter, and Vakeel, and say nothing of Gander, Gasparoni, Amagill, and such like forlorn hopes, but it was a most unartificial one. Why is not Lord George Bentinck's lot supported for instance? There is Bramble at 7st 9lbs, and Best Bower at 4st 6lbs, with a jockey to steer him; is there anything desperate in that? And again, a Newmarket 4 years old, carrying 5st 12lbs, coming from a stable that won the race only a few years since. Whence is it that no one has offered to take 30 to 1 about Hartshorn? We ourselves say "done" in these presents; who lays it?

A fairer investment than the field, as the odds at present stand, the amateur speculator rarely has within his reach—if the issue should come off on the square. Should any such contrivances be attempted as were openly avowed last year, we trust, for the honour of the turf, that the committee will mark their sense of the schemes, by announcing that, in future, their nominations to stakes will not be received; nor any horses known to belong to them, suffered to start on Chester race-course.

### BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The muster was less numerous than usual on a Monday in the parliamentary season, and business the reverse of interesting. Some of the Chester Cup favourites were slightly touched upon, but with no other result than to show that the Premier's very select party must lay it on pretty strong to withstand the influence of the Pagan division; at present, almost the only genuine supporters of Sir Robert and Cattonite are their owners—the public do not "cotton" to them. The Derby betting left the two cracks almost equal favourites; plenty of layers of 6 to 1 against the Danebury nag, and as many willing to back his rival at 7 to 1. Next to this, couple T' Auld Squire, Foig a Ballagh, Mount Charles, and a new outsider, Sir Isaac, were most in request, but in no instance was there any decided feeling either *pro* or *con*. The day's transactions produced the following averages:—

2000 GUINEA STAKES. (Takers of 2 to 1).  
7 to 4 against the Ugly Buck.

CHESTER CUP.		
12 to 1 agst Sir Robert	16 to 1 agst The Prior	28 to 1 agst Greenfinch
14 to 1 — Pagan	20 to 1 — Jamie Forest	40 to 1 — Vakeel
15 to 1 — Cattonite	20 to 1 — Tacita	
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst The Ugly Buck	30 to 1 agst Running Rein	40 to 1 agst Foig-a-Ballagh (t)
13 to 2 — Rattan	33 to 1 — Voltri (t)	50 to 1 — Mount Charles (t)
16 to 1 — Orlando	40 to 1 — Campanero	1000 to 15 — Telemachus (t)
20 to 1 — Leander	40 to 1 — Vat colt	1000 to 10 — Sir Isaac (t)
20 to 1 — Cockamaroo	40 to 1 — Apprentice	1000 to 10 — Beaumont (t)
25 to 1 — T' Auld Squire	40 to 1 — Saddlebow	1000 to 10 — Beaumont (t)
2000 to 10 agst Rogers's lot	winning 2000 Guinea Stakes, Newmarket Plates and Derby, and Foig-a-Ballagh the St. Leger.	

### OAKS.

10 to 1 agst the Bee	11 to 1 agst Barricade	17 to 1 agst Boarding School Miss (t)
THURSDAY.—In the depth of winter the betting could not have been more "deadly lively" than it was this afternoon. Of the long array of horses that ever and anon appear in print as favourites for the Chester Cup, not above three were actually backed, and on these the outlay was so insignificant, that we had some difficulty in discovering that Pagan was "first in the throng," not Sir Robert. Of the others it were idle to speak. The Derby betting was a trifle more animated, and, in one respect, of some importance, inasmuch as it served to show that the Ugly Buck was a <i>leetle</i> on the go, and that the Newmarket flyer was "lord of the ascendant;" how long this will last we do not affect to know, but calculate it will not be for any lengthened period. In no other respect did the speculations possess the slightest interest. We submit the averages at the break up:—		

CHESTER CUP.		
13 to 1 agst Pagan (t)	16 to 1 agst Prior	22 to 1 agst Jamie Forest
13 to 1 — Sir Robert	20 to 1 — Tacita	No other mentioned.
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Rattan	1000 to 15 agst Inam (t)	1000 to 10 agst Beaumont (t)
13 to 2 — Ugly Buck (t)	1000 to 15 — Sister to Grey	1000 to 10 — Boots (t)
33 to 1 — Voltri	Monus (t)	500 even between the Ugly
2000 to 45 — Apprentice (t)	1000 to 10 — Sir Isaac (t)	Buck and Rattan

### OAKS.

10 to 1 agst The Bee	11 to 1 agst Barricade	17 to 1 agst Boarding School Miss (t)
500 even between The Princess and Fanny Edin.		

THE YACHT CLUBS OF ENGLAND.—These aquatic associations are rapidly increasing in strength: the Clyde, the Firth of Forth, Harwich, the Thames, Southampton, Cowes, Plymouth, the Shannon, Cork, and Dublin having now, in 1844, each a separate club, and sharing in unequal proportions about 400 sail of yachts between them. The names of these vessels are in most cases well chosen; the lists contain an Ariadne, Arethusa, Atalanta, Andromeda, Aurora, Clymene, Cyclops, Cynthia, Daphne, Fortuna, Galatea, Ganymede, Iris, Minerva, Naiad, Nereid, Nymph, Orion, Phoenix, Psyche, Romulus, Sibyl, Syren, Thetis, and Venus. Then there is a *Breeze*, a *Foam*, and the *Ocean*, *Ripple*, *Spray*, *Wave*, and *Zephyr*. Also an Amulet, Charm, and Talisman, with the Amethyst, Brilliant, Emerald, Gem, Pearl, Pearla, Ruby, Sapphire, and Turquoise. In another class appear the Enchantress, Fairy, Fay, Fiend, Griffin, Jack-o'-Lantern, Phantom, Sylph, Will-o'-the-Wisp, and Witch. Fish, flowers, and flying "creatures" and quadrupeds have all been drawn upon to furnish names for these vessels; and "sweethearts and wives" have been remembered and honoured in the "christening" of the yachts Ada, Adelaide, Amina, Ann, Betsey, Camilla, Caroline, Clarissa, Edith, Eliza, Ellen, Eudora, Emily, Fanny, Giulia, Georgina, *Gulnare*, Harriet, Ida, Imogene, Jane, Janette, Julia, Kate, Kathleen, Leonora, Liz, Louisa, Margaret, Mary, Mary Ann, Nancy, Nora, Phoebe, Rosine, Rowena, Sophia, Thersa, Victoria, Victorine, and Zadora.

HER MAJESTY'S BUCK HOUNDS.—A field of upwards of 100 attended the meet on Wednesday morning, at Salt Hill. Amongst those present were the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Sheffield, Lord William Beresford, Major-General Wemyss, Col. Vyse, the Hon. Capt. Lowther, several of the officers of the First Life Guards and the second battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and a good sprinkling of sporting gentlemen from the vicinity of the metropolis. The sun shone out brilliantly from the hour of its rising. At the usual time the stag "Wild Boy" was uncared near Farnham-lane, and was taken at the Mill End, near Rickmansworth. Nearly the whole of the field were up at the finish.

FOOT-RACE FOR £200.—The foot-race for £200 a side, between Jenkinson, the London Stag, and John Smith, the Regent-street Pet, came off on Wednesday, at Sutton. The distance chosen to test the powers of the men was a quarter of a mile; and as both have acquired great celebrity as runners, and very heavy sums depended upon the result, there was a large assemblage of sporting men present to witness the race. The betting opened at 6 to 4 on Smith, but as the hour of starting approached the odds were 2 to 1, and no takers. Preliminaries having been arranged at half-past three, the men were in readiness, and on the signal being given, went off. The Stag took the lead at a great pace, his opponent lying close up, for the first three hundred yards, at the end of which the men were abreast of each other. The struggle for the lead was first-rate, when, amidst the cheers of his friends, the Stag dashed away from his opponent, maintained the lead, and won by four yards. The distance was accomplished by the winner under a minute.

### EPITOME OF NEWS

On Saturday last about 30 individuals left Mona in the Isle of Man by the mail packet for Liverpool, *en route* to the "New Jerusalem" of Mr. Joe Smith, the Mormon impostor, in the far west.

We understand that the principal merchants of London are about to memorialise the Treasury that Southampton shall be appointed as the Channel Islands Packet Station instead of Weymouth.

The public were admitted on Monday to view the apartments of Windsor Castle for the first time since the intelligence arrived in England of the demise of the late reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. If the public were to bear in mind that the state apartments are invariably closed every Friday throughout the year, it would be the means of saving many a lost journey to Windsor.

We are authentically informed that the Postmaster-General intends to send a mail from Dover to Calais daily, and to limit the time within which it shall be transmitted to three hours, instead of, as at present, six hours and a half. The required service is to be performed by means of a jetty, from which the mails can be shipped at all times of the tide, and in any weather.

On Sunday we had one of those high tides which appear at and near a full moon. The offices and basement stories on the banks of the Thames were flooded. About 2 o'clock heavily laden barges with difficulty passed under the side arches of the bridges.

Among the many reports connected with the recent affairs of the London Custom-house, it has been generally circulated that the chairman, Mr. Dean, was about to retire to give place to another member of the board. This report has been since contradicted on authority.

The *Réforme* states that orders have been given to complete the works of the fortification of Paris as quickly as possible. The troops of the garrison are to be employed for that purpose, and a number of labourers have been sent from the departments to assist.



Sir George Smart is about to retire from public life after a most honourable career of half a century, and will confine himself entirely to tuition. We learn, from Stockholm, that a silver mine, which is expected to be very productive, has been discovered near the town of Lindsberg.

The Swedish and Norwegian mails of the 20th of this month have not yet arrived; they have been hindered from crossing the Sound by the floating ice.

It is said that the mitigation of the Emperor of Russia's ukase for the removal of the Jews has been made at the instance of the King of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Hesse.

A private letter, dated the 22d ult., from Berlin, contains the information that the King of Prussia had, for three days previous to the courier's departure from the Prussian capital, been suffering from the measles, of which it will be recollected his august consort, the Queen, was attacked, but all the symptoms were of the mildest form.

On Tuesday the directors of the railways terminating at London Bridge, caused to be posted at Greenwich, New Cross, and more distant stations upon the several lines a table, alphabetically arranged, of the coach and cab fares to 370 different parts of the metropolis.

On Tuesday Ralph Thompson, an engineer belonging to Woolwich Dockyard, was accidentally killed on board her Majesty's steam-frigate *Strix*; while engaged in repairing the floats of the paddle-wheel, the wheel was accidentally set in motion, and he was so crushed that he died almost immediately.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen have given orders for 20 more children to be admitted into the school belonging to Emmanuel Hospital. The aged inmates are to have their pensions increased to £24 a year, to be paid monthly instead of quarterly; and 10 more pensioners are to be placed on the foundation.

On Monday evening, the Brighton Theatre opened to fifteen persons in the pit, two in the boxes, and two in the gallery! There was no performance, and the money was returned to the audience!

From Alexandria we hear that the Pacha is about to rout one more of the monsters of the desert—by boring for water between Cairo and Suez, which he expects to find, sweet, at the depth of 1000 feet. For this purpose he is awaiting an apparatus, ordered from England, calculated for boring to the depth of 1500 feet.

Mr. Samuel Lover, the painter, poet, and musician, has been for some time engaged in preparing an Irish entertainment similar to those which Mr. Wilson has rendered so popular for Scotland. We believe he will make his first appearance in the character of a lecturer and songster on the 20th of the present month.

The Caledonian steamer started from Liverpool on Tuesday morning, with the mails for Canada, Nova Scotia, and the United States. She was in excellent order. Upwards of thirty cabin passengers took berth by her, besides a party of fifteen of the Royal Sappers and Miners from Woolwich, who were accommodated with steerage passage by order of the government.

Meyerbeer's opera, the "Huguenots," which has been performed for many years at the theatre at Wurzburg, has just been interdicted, upon a representation of the clerical authorities of that city.

According to the different prophecies in the Bible, the chronologists had calculated that the time which God had appointed to set the children of Israel free is fast approaching; some of whom state that it would take place between 1840 and 1850, while others fixed it from 1844 to 1847.

The union workhouse in Whitehaven has, until within the last few days, been the residence of probably one of the greatest paupers in her Majesty's dominions. This huge inmate of the poor-house, whose name was James Taggart, died on Sunday last, in the forty-third year of his age; he stood six feet nine inches in height, and weighed upwards of twenty stone.

The first meeting for the season of the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club took place on Tuesday, at the Thatched House Tavern. T. H. Hall, Esq., in the chair. A great number of the professional members of the club were present, and the performances were of the highest order.

We are glad to find that Mr. W. Farren has so much recovered from his late severe indisposition as to enable him to appear on Monday next as a steward at the Covent-garden Theatrical Fund Festival.

Workmen commenced operations by order of the Board of Works at the close of last week on the Old White Horse public house, at the corner of Stafford-row, and the house is now razed to the ground, the materials sold by private contract. The improvements in this part of Piccadilly are expected to be proceeded with rapidly.

Mr. John Duncan, one of the survivors of the late fatal expedition to the Niger, in which he held the post of draughtsman, is about to return to Western Africa, and follow out the path of discovery in its wilds. Mr. Duncan is a native of Galloway. He will be accompanied by Mr. Moffat, from Ayrshire, a botanist, and Mr. Wright, a liberated African, from the banks of the Niger.

The Earl of Zeeland was on Wednesday night elected Grand Master of the Freemasons for the year ensuing. The Marquis of Salisbury was also put in nomination.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Although the arrivals of English wheat have been only to a moderate extent since our last report, the demand for that article has ruled somewhat inactive. The prime qualities of both red and white, however, fully supported their previous value; but other kinds have, in some instances, slightly receded. In foreign wheat a fair average amount of business has been doing at prices quite equal to those noted last week; but in corn under lock we have no sales to report. Barley has ruled extremely dull, and the currencies have receded from 1s to 2s per quarter. Malt has sold heavily at barely late rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have undergone no alteration.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 55s to 60s; ditto white, 58s to 65s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 55s; ditto white, 45s to 55s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 65s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 65s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoes, ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 12s to 14s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 32s to 33s; maple, 31s to 33s; white, 32s to 36s; boilers, 34s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, ditto, 40s to 45s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 40s, per 28 lbs. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 48s to 55s; Danzig, red, 50s to 62s; white, 60s to 65s. **In Bond.**—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; peas, 23s to 25s, per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—For linseed and rapeseed we have a steady inquiry at full prices. In all other kinds of seeds exceedingly little is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 55s to 60s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 33s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 45s per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, 45s to 46s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s 5s to 45s 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 6d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 55s 2d; barley, 33s 9d; oats, 20s 0d; rye, 35s 3d; beans 30s 5d; peas, 31s 0d.

**The Six Weeks' Average which governs Duty.**—Wheat, 53s 8d; barley, 33s 5d; oats, 19s 4d; rye, 35s 3d; beans, 30s 1d; peas, 30s 1d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 18s; barley, 5s; oats, 7s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

**Tea.**—Several vessels have arrived with full cargoes, yet the stock of tea in London is only 25,144,045 pounds against 27,566,002 pounds at the same time in 1843. A public sale of about 7500 packages has been held this week. The attendance of the trade was large, while the biddings were brisk, and about 5000 packages were actually disposed of. Low twankys were 3d, low congous 1d per lb. dearer. By private contract a large business is doing, and prices are generally on the advance.

**Sugar.**—In West India sugar only a moderate business is doing, yet prices are steadily supported.

**Manilla and Bengal sugars** are in active request at full rates.

**Coffee.**—Most kinds of coffee are in fair request, and the late advance in the quotations is maintained.

**Provisions.**—Irish butter is, on the whole, dull in sale; but foreign is more inquired for, and small parcels of fine Friesland are selling at 102s to 104s per cwt. The market for bacon is more active, at very full rates. In other kinds of provisions, we have no alteration to notice.

**Spirits.**—For rum, the demand is active, Leewards, proof, at 2s 1d to 2s 2d; and Jamaica, 3s 3d to 3s 9d, per gallon. Sicutta rum is steady, at 1s 10d to 1s 11d. Brandy, of 1842 vintage, 5s 1d to 5s 3d, per gallon.

**Oil.**—Lined oil is in steady request, at full rates. In other kinds of oil, no alteration can be noticed.

**Tallow.**—Although we have to report the transaction of rather more business in this market, prices remain unaltered. P.Y.C. on the spot, is 40s 6d; town tallow, 41s, net cash. For the last three months little is doing.

**Hops.**—This market still continues very steady, at full rates. Weald of Kent, in pockets, 46s 5s to 46s 10s; Mid Kent, 46s 12s to 46s 10s; East Kent, 46s 10s to 46s 10s; Choice ditto 46s 10s to 46s 10s; Sussex ditto, 46s to 46s 10s; Farnhams, 46s 10s to 46s 10s; Mid Kent bags, 46s 10s to 46s 10s.

**Wool.**—About 2000 bales of wool have been imported since our last. Privately, a larger business is doing, at very full rates.

**Potatoes.**—Although the supplies continue larger, the demand is very steady, at prices ranging from 60s to 80s per ton.

**Smithfield.**—This market has been only moderately supplied this week. Prime beasts and sheep have commanded a steady demand, at full prices. In other kinds of fat stock, the business doing has been small. Beef, from 2s 6d to 4s; mutton, 2s 3d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 10d; and pork, 2s 3d to 4s 4d per 8lbs. to sink the offals.

**Newgate and Leadenhall.**—We have been but scantily supplied with each kind of meat this week, while the demand has ruled steady, at full prices. Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; and pork, 2s 6d to 4s 3d, per 8lbs. by the carcass.

## COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The news from India is of much importance to our manufacturers, and must materially increase the activity in the manufacturing districts, to which we have so frequently had the satisfaction to direct the attention of our readers. At no former period have the preparations for commencing our spring shipments to the Colonies, and to foreign nations generally, been so extensive as they are at the present moment; and the very favourable nature of the intelligence now received from our Eastern Empire must add considerably to the value of the shipments previously intended to be made to that quarter.

To our North American possessions similar remarks are, in a particular degree, applicable, for no small portion of the consumption of British goods, by the citizens of the United States, must continue to be smuggled across the Canadian borders, so long as almost prohibitory import duties are continued to be levied throughout that republic.

To the different kingdoms in Europe, and to the new states in America, also, the increase of spring shipments is very large, and the money market these favourable prospects of our future foreign commerce have, during this week, had very important effects.

On the Royal Exchange, this week, the amount of bills drawn on foreign nations, even already in part payment of the earliest shipments, has again very considerably exceeded the demand for foreign remittances—a circumstance the more wonderful, as occurring at a time when very large purchases of foreign grain and of foreign agricultural produce have already been made, and continue to be made, for shipment to this country, so soon as the season permits, and the rates of the foreign exchanges continue, consequently, gradually to improve, and to render further importations of the precious metals into the United Kingdom absolutely necessary. A combination of favourable circumstances is thus adding to the

already enormous amount of unemployed money, and the pressure in the English Stock Exchange is increasing from this cause. The Chancellor of the Exchequer—as many months ago we ventured to state he would be compelled to do—has placed before the House of Commons his plan for the reduction of somewhere about 250 millions of stock, now bearing an interest of 3½ per cent., to one paying less annual income, and his success will be attended by a saving of somewhere about one million yearly in the interest now payable on the National Debt.

In the Consols, since our last publication, a material advance has occurred, and the opinion entertained by many, who ought to be well informed on the subject of finance, is gaining ground, that our Three per Centa, both Consolidated and Reduced, must eventually reach par. The Three per Centa Consols are this week 3 per cent. higher than they were a week since, and a previous advance has been made in all other descriptions of our public funds, with the exception of the now devoted Three-and-a-half per Centa.

In the share market, likewise, the money pressure has again had favourable results. The business transacted in all of them has been extensive, and for various descriptions of them higher prices have been obtained. York and North Midland have advanced to £124, and Manchester and Birmingham are from £1 to £2 each dearer. In those of Manchester and Leeds, also, investments have again been made at improving rates. It is in the shares, however, several of the new lines that speculation chiefly runs at present, and generally they cannot be obtained, unless purchasers submit to the payment of a premium. From Lancaster to Carlisle, and from the latter place to Glasgow—from Newcastle to Berwick, and from thence to Edinburgh—lines are in contemplation, which must connect, eventually, the South with the North of Great Britain; and the one from Chester to Holyhead opens a speedy road to Ireland. The attention of capitalists is directed, more or less, to all of these undertakings; and should they gain the good opinion of the public, pecuniary means in abundance will not be wanted for their completion.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange the usual weekly amount of transactions is on the increase, and higher prices continue to be obtained for the Bonds of those empires, kingdoms, and communities on which the half-yearly dividends are now regularly paid. In some of these securities, likewise, a prospect of some dividend being paid, and investments of money have been again made. Colombian Bonds, without the liability of Venezuela, are fully 2 per cent. dearer than they were last week, and, on the whole, neither the money nor the commercial markets can be in a more sound or more flourishing condition than we find them when our present number goes to press.

**BRITISH FUNDS.**—Union Bank of London, 114; London Joint Stock Bank, 134; Three per Cent. Reduced, shut; India Stock, shut, 272 for the opening; Three-and-a-half per Cent. New, 102½; Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced, shut, 103, with dividend; Three per Cent. Consols, 93½; Five per Centa, 132 to 134; India Bonds, 91; Exchequer Bill, 99 to 101; Premium, Long Annuities, 12 9-16; Three per Cent. Consols for the Settlement, 93 to 94; South Sea Stock, 111½.

**FOREIGN BONDS AND BONDS.**—Spanish Actives Bonds, 25½; Spanish Threes, 35½; Austrian Bonds, 115; Neapolitan, 104; Russian, 117; Belgian, 104 to 105; Danish, Threes, 87 to 88½; Greek Bonds, ex. the Coupons, 13 to 15; Dutch 2½ per Centa, 55½; Dutch Fives, 101 to 102; Portuguese, 46 to 48; Peruvian, 31½; Buenos Ayres, 37½ to 38½; Venezuela, 40; Colombian, 15½, ex. Venezuela; Chilean, 105; Brazilian, 81 to 82; Mexican, 34½.

**PRICES OF SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.**—Birmingham and Derby, 58 to 61; Birmingham and Gloucester, 77 to 78; Bristol and Exeter, 70 to 72; Eastern Counties, 113; New 133; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60 to 61; Edinburgh and Berwick, 3 to 1 pm.; Great North of England, 95 to 96; Great Western, 109½ to 110; Hull and Selby, 65 to 66; Brighton, 43½ to 44; London and Blackwall, 64; Greenwich, 45 to 54; London and Birmingham Stock, 234 to 236; South Western, 78 to 80; London and Croydon Trunk, 16½ to 17; Manchester and Leeds, 112 to 114; Manchester and Birmingham, 42½ to 43½; Midland Counties, 89 to 91; North Midland, 90 to 92; Newcastle and Darlington 22 pm.; Northern and Eastern, 57 to 58; Paris and Rouen, 33½ to 34½; Paris and Orleans, 33½ to 34; South Eastern and Dover, 34½; York and North Midland, 132 to 134; Guildford Junction, 53 to 54; Lancaster and Carlisle, 1 pm.; Chester and Holyhead, 1½ to 2 pm.; Yarmouth and Norwich, 22 to 24; Scarborough Branch, 20½.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

**WAD OFFICE, FEB. 21.**—MEMORANDUM.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 62nd Regiment to bear upon its second or regimental colour, and likewise upon its appointments, in addition to any distinctions heretofore granted, the word "Nive," in commemoration of the gallant conduct of the regiment in the operations connected with the passage of the Nive, on the 10th of December, 1813.

**Military Promotions.**—Lieut. W. Forrest to be Captain, vice Ibbotson; 3rd Light Dragoons: Serjeant-Major J. Rathwell to be Cornet, vice Brunt—11th: Capt. C. P. Ibbotson to be Captain, vice W. C. Forrest.

**15th Foot:** Major R. Ellis to be Major, vice W. R. Smith. 20th: Ensign H. R. Cowell to be Lieutenant; G. W. Taylor to be Ensign, vice Cowell; Lieut. E. G. Hallwell to be Adjutant, vice Smith. 41st: Capt. B. Duff to be Captain, vice I. Blackburn; Lieut. R. Butler to be Captain, vice Duff; Ensign W. Minchin to be Lieutenant, vice Butler; J. H. Cooke to be Ensign, vice Minchin. 76th: Asst.-Surg. A. Maclean, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Millican. 78th: Asst.-Surg. W. Bowie to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Aliman.

**Hospital Staff:** Asst.-Surg. E. W. Burton, Staff-Surgeon of the second class, vice Gibson. To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces—W. T. Hoskin, M.D.; R. Brown, W. G. Watt, and W. Batley.

**BRITISH.**—Lieut.-Col. E. Hay, of the Honourable the East India Company's Depot at Warley, to have the temporary rank of Colonel, during the period of his being so employed. **BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.**—C. POPPLETON, linen-manufacturer, York. W. ASTON, ironmaster, Toll-end, Staffordshire. W. WHITE, laceman, Regent-street, Mary-lebone.

**BANKRUPTS.**—R. J. CRANES, butcher, Maldon, Essex. J. LARK, shoemaker, Seymour-street, Euston square. M. W. F. WILKINSON, wine-merchant, Cranborne-street, Chelsea. W. CHEESMAN, J. HODSON, and W. O. CHEESMAN, Brighton, china-men. W. R. HAWKES, Brighton, common brewer. E. TUCK, Haymarket, silversmith. J. HUGGINS, York-place, High-street, Portland-town, poultryer. J. TARVER, Davenport, Northamptonshire, ironfounder. C. J. RIDDEY, Little Creaton, Northamptonshire, innkeeper. C. COUCHMAN, Edward square, Kensington, Middlesex, carpenter. J. JOSEPH, Peter's-hill, Paul's-wharf, City, clerk to a bookkeeper. H. TAYLOR, Bilton, Staffordshire, victualler. J. CRUMP, Stanway, Gloucestershire, corn dealer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**—P. SINCLAIR, Edinburgh, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.**—H. SOUTHGATE, Fleet-street, auctioneer. W. L. WOOD, Rishogate street Within, export ironmonger.

**BANKRUPTS.**—N. BLAKE, Edgware-road, linendraper. C. M. MOTTRAM, Friday-street, Chelsea, warehouseman. W. CHEESMAN, J. HODSON, and W. O. CHEESMAN, Brighton, china-men. W. R. HAWKES, Brighton, common brewer. E. TUCK, Haymarket, silversmith. J. HUGGINS, York-place, High-street, Portland-town, poultryer. J. TARVER, Davenport, Northamptonshire, ironfounder. C. J. RIDDEY, Little Creaton, Northamptonshire, innkeeper. C. COUCHMAN, Edward square, Kensington, Middlesex, carpenter. J. JOSEPH, Peter's-hill, Paul's-wharf, City, clerk to a bookkeeper. H. TAYLOR, Bilton, Staffordshire, victualler. J. CRUMP, Stanway, Gloucestershire, corn dealer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**—P. SINCLAIR, Edinburgh, auctioneer.

## BIRTHS.

At the Provost's-lodge, Eton College, the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson, of a son.—At 14, Curzon-street, the Hon. Mrs. George Hope, of a son.—The lady of Frederic Mildred, Esq., of Canthamwell, Mrs. William Gibbs, of a son.—At Aldborough-lodge, Yorkshire, the lady of Basil T. Wood, Esq., of a daughter.—At No. 3, Regent-square, the lady of Thomas Walter, Esq., of a daughter.—At Clapham, Mrs. Thomas Howell, of a daughter.—At 25, Torrington-square, the wife of E. H. Fitzherbert, Esq., of a daughter.—Mrs. Hodgkinson of Highbury-terrace, of a son.—At Larkhill, Worcester, the lady of the Rev. George Bayly, of a son.—At Boulgonne-sur-Seine, the lady of G. G. Udny, Esq., of Bengal Civil Service, of a son.—At Caen, Madame Henri de St. Marie, of a daughter.—Mrs. John Edward Fullagar, of Lewes, Sussex, of a son.—At the Vicarage-house, Ashburton, Devon, the lady of the Rev. W. Marsh, of a son.—At Clifton, the lady of William Chryssie, Esq., of a daughter.—At the Holt, Wokingham, Berks, the lady of John Spencer Wynn Verneick, Esq., of a son.—At Queen-street, May-fair, the lady of Harry Thornton, Esq., of a son.—In Sussex-garden, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Lambert, of twin daughters, still-born.—At Woburn-place, the wife of John Warner, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.—At Chester-place, the lady of Thomas Webster, Esq., of a son.—At Stoke Newington, Mrs. W. F. Sadler, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Lieutenant William Breckon, R.N., to Elizabeth Binyon, of Bedford.—At Bowness Church, Windermere, William B. Ponsonby, Esq., eldest son of the late Captain Ponsonby, R.N., and of Springfield, Cumberland, to Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of Captain Jones Skelton, late Royal Artillery.—At Ussely Church, William Nevill Wallace, eldest son of Hugh Wallace, Esq., of Downpatrick, to Catherine Mary, daughter of William Brackenbury, Esq., of Ussely-house, Lincolnshire.—At St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, Holmden Amphlett, Esq., second son of the late Rev. R. H. Amphlett, of Newhall, Worcester, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Amphlett, Esq., of Newhall, Worcester.—At St. Paul's New Church, Dr. Holt, of Enfield, Middlesex, to Harriet, widow of the late Thomas Browning, Esq., of Enfield.

## DEATHS.

At 4, Manor-place, Edinburgh, Miss Charlotte Ogilvy, daughter of the late Sir John Ogilvy, of Inverquhar, Bart.—At his residence, Montville, in the island of Guernsey, Thomas Prieux, Esq.—At the Crescent, Bedford, Thomas Gurney, Esq.—At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Georgina Elizabeth, the beloved daughter of James Harvey, of the Commercial-road, Lambeth, and of Seething Wells, Kingston, Surrey.—At Frenset, near Dublin, Jennifer, the beloved wife of John Plunkett, Esq., of this city, and youngest daughter of Richard Steele, Esq., of Hunter-street, London.—At the Vicarage, Poddington, Bedfordshire, Emily, the wife of Rev. J. Breton.—At Park-road, Knightsbridge, W. Oviatt, Esq., of Church-road, Brixton, William Wisdom Bennett, Esq.—At his house, New-grove, Mile-end, William Simons, Esq., late of the East India-house, in the 70th year of his age.—At his residence, in St. James's-square, the Dowager Countess of Beauchamp.—At his house in New Broad-street, aged 81, George Kinloch, Esq., of Kair, Kincardineshire, North Britain.—Ann, the widow of the late Thomas Bettsworth, Esq., aged 83.—At her residence, 6, Langton-place, Vauxhall-road, Brixton, aged 67, Mary, widow of the late William Burnside, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.—James Nichol, Esq., solicitor, of 100, Hatton-garden.—At the George, Kent-street, Southwark, aged 35, Mr. Alexander Graham Smith.—At Lamb Hill, Handsword, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, Rowland Hibbard, Esq., M.A., late of University College, Oxon, aged 67.—On his passage from Bahia to Lisbon, Joaquim Jose Duarte Silva, Esq.—At Paris, Major Henry Jackson Close, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, in the 61st year of his age.—At Barborough Hall, Derbyshire, in his 52nd year, the Rev. C. H. Reaston Rodes.—In her 60th year, Mary, widow of the late G. W. Prentice, Esq.—At Stubbington Lodge, near Portsmouth, aged 82, William Grant, Esq., banker of Portsmouth, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Hants.—At Euthin, John Roberts, Esq., solicitor.—At Croydon, Mary, the beloved wife of Henry Overton, brewer, in her 47th year.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

**TEMPLETON'S SCOTCH ENTERTAINMENTS.—MUSIC HALL.** Store-street, Bedford-square.—MAY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, and THE BEAUTIES OF BURNS.—The Third and Last of Mr. Templeton's present Series of Entertainments will take place at Store-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th, and will consist of the most attractive portions of his two popular entertainments (compressed into one act each) previous to the production of his new and original preparation of "The Queen of Scots." At 8 o'clock, to commence. At 10 o'clock, to terminate. Front Seats, 2s 6d; to be had at all the principal Music Shops, and at the Music Hall, Store-street. To commence at Eight o'clock.

**CHINESE COLLECTION.—FEAST OF LANTERNS REPEATED.**—This novel Exhibition, which the public press describes as surpassing in brilliancy of effect all the fêtes hitherto introduced to the British public, will, in consequence of its extraordinary success, be repeated on Tuesday, March 12; Thursday, March 14; and Saturday, March 16. On each occasion this Grand National Chinese Ceremony will be increased by the introduction of the effect fully realising that of the Palace of the Genii in the "Arabian Nights." The Chinese Music was considerably superior to any of European manufacture we have lately heard.—Morning Chronicle. "At the Chinese Collection, the public have an opportunity of spending a 'Night in China.' The large saloon is decorated with a countless number of variegated lanterns, which produce a most enchanting effect, and give a splendour to the scene that could not be equalled by any FEAST OF LANTERNS within the Celestial Empire itself."—Morning Post.

In consequence of the inconvenience experienced in obtaining tickets, the admission to the Feast of Lanterns will be by payment at the doors. Admission. One Shilling each person. For the public convenience, the number of visitors admitted will be limited. Each evening's entertainment will commence at 7, and terminate at 10 o'clock.

## THE REVOLUTION OF 1668.—King William III.

King James II, in splendid military costumes of the period; the Marquis Wellesley, dressed in his own clothes; General Espartero; the coronation robes, and various relics of the late Duke of Sussex; the Apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, from sittings; the magnificent coronation robes of George IV., cost £18,000; the Robes of Napoleon and Josephine; the Carriage, taken at Waterloo; the Camp Bed on which he died; the Cloak of Marquis;—MADAME TISSAUD and SON'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s.; second room, 6d.; open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10. Concert at 8 o'clock.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—The various ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS in Ancient and Modern Use are familiarly explained by Dr. RYAN, at Two o'clock daily, illustrated by the LAMP of the ANCIENTS, the FIRST IMPROVEMENT by ARGAND, the BUDE, the DRUMMOND, the BOCCUUS, the BELLESTAN, the CAMPHINE LIGHTS, NEW FRENCH LAMPS, &c. &c. The First Lecture, by Professor Bachhofer, Ph. D. M.A. is at a Quarter-past Twelve o'clock. ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE at Three o'clock and at Eight in the Evening. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVER, and DIVING BELL. Among the recent Deposits is the HEAD of a MUMMY from THEBES, very remarkable.—Admission One Shilling. Schools, Half-price.

**HOOD'S MAGAZINE** for MARCH, was published on the 4th inst., and may be had of any Bookseller.—E. G. FLEURY, 1, Adam-street Adelphi.

**RUFF'S GUIDE to the TURF for 1844**, will be published on Tuesday next. In addition to the Nominations, Two-year-old Performances, Winning Horses; Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger Lots; Laws of Racing, enlarged Lists of Colours, and Lengths of Courses, &c. &c., it will contain a catalogue raisonné of the English Jockeys, showing their lowest riding weights, places of abode, and the names and order of precedence of their masters. The whole will be alphabetically arranged, and copiously indexed. By W. RUFF, Turf Reporter to the daily London papers, and Bell's Life.—Published by R. ACKERMANN, Regent-street, London, and may be had of all respectable booksellers in town and country.

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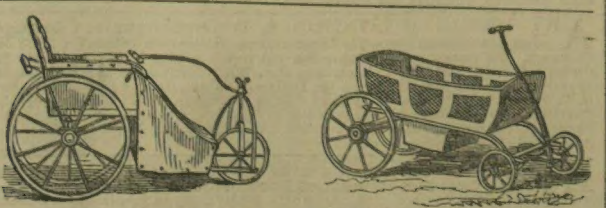
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This FAMILY APERIENT will be found particularly valuable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in gout, bilious attacks, sick head-ache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicine vendors.

**BIELEFELD'S PATENT QUAAVERAL GLASS**  
STAND AND ALBERT SHAVING GLASS.—Plate Glass Factors, Upholsters &c., are respectfully informed that Stands for Toilet Glasses, made on a new principle, may now be had at the manufactory, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand, and of most of the respectable upholsters. The principle of the improvements for which this patent has been obtained is perfectly simple. The Stands are very elegant in appearance, most convenient, and agreeable in use, and cannot get out of order.—Papier Maché Works, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden cans from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

**NEW PERFUMES.—J. and E. ATKINSON**, Perfumers, beg respectfully to inform the public that they have received from the south of France their STOCK OF NEW PERFUMES, the produce of last season, and that they are finer than they have been for many past years. They consist of Essences, Pomades, Powders, &c., in all the latest styles, distinguished by the names of Nive, Grass, Montpellier, &c. They have also, several new Perfumes for the present year, and they hope an inspection will be found worthy of that patronage they have hitherto so liberally received.—N.B. A stock is always kept ready for exportation.—24, Old Bond-street. February, 1844.

**EDWARD DODD'S ANGLO-ROMAN STRINGS** for VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, and HARP.—manufacturer to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge—which Strings, for power of tone and durability, are equal to the best Italian Strings, at 50 per cent. less, and far superior to those in general use. They have a peculiar property of resisting the effects of heated rooms. Testimonials from Messrs. Hagrove, Talcott, Wiley, Loder, Crum, &c. To be had, also, in showy leaden cans, at the manufactory, 11½, Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth. Each bundle wrapped with a blue band with E. Dodd's Anglo-Roman Strings.—Please ask for E. Dodd's Anglo-Roman Strings, Also improved Silver Strings, warranted not to turn green.

**THE AMERICAN ROCKING CHAIR.**—None are genuine unless they have Luck, Kent, and Cumming printed on the bottom. This Chair, so much admired by all who have visited America for the remarkable ease, pleasure, and comfort which it affords, is just imported, and for sale at the extensive Carpet and Upholstery Establishments of LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, No. 4, Regent-street; Carpenter's, 63, London-wall; and WILLIAM CUMMING and Co., Hatton-garden. It is asserted with confidence that there is no piece of furniture in use in civilized society more sought after, and approved of when known. The price, £1 5s., with a liberal discount to the trade. Stout persons and invalids will find this Chair invaluable.

**NAPLES SOAP.**—The complaints of many Gentlemen of the difficulty they have in procuring good NAPLES SOAP, have induced J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, to appoint one of the most respectable houses in Naples to supply them with the very best article that can be made, regardless of expense, and they can with confidence recommend their present stock as of the very finest quality; and as nothing is so all equal to Naples Soap for Shaving, and also for Washing, particularly where the skin is hard, or liable to chapping, they are certain the more good Naples Soap is known, the more it will generally be used. The cause of its being lately in disrepute, is in consequence of the inferior quality of the Soap imported for so many years past. N.B. Country Druggists supplied with 28lbs. and upwards at wholesale prices.—24, Old Bond-street. Feb., 1844.

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL**, specially patronised by Her Majesty the QUEEN, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe. This Oil will produce and restore hair, prevent it from falling off, or turning grey, free it from scurf and impurity, and will render it as soft as silk, curly, and glossy. It is invaluable to children, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

**CAUTION.**—The genuine article has the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" in two lines on the wrapper. All others are spurious imitations.  
Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

**STOOPING OF THE SHOULDERS AND CONTRACTION** OF THE CHEST, so injurious to young persons and oppressive to invalids and the infirm, cannot be cured, except by the regular and judicious use of the Patent St. James's Chest Expander, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or inwardly, with out bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. The great improvement it causes in the figure is immediately apparent, but the paramount benefit of this invention is its obvious tendency to prevent the incursion of Consumption and other Pulmonary Diseases in Youth, and to afford a comfortable support to the Chest and Back in the Aged and Weakly, or those who are accustomed to sedentary occupations. Full particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. A. BINTON, at the Wholesale Depot, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, by enclosing a postage stamp.

**TOOTH BRUSHES.—J. and E. ATKINSON**, Perfumers, in answer to some complaints from the country, that Tooth Brushes purchased as of their manufactory have turned out inferior in quality, beg to inform them that Brushes supplied by them to country shops are only warranted if their name is stamped on the handle. Cheap-priced Tooth Brushes are not only unpleasant, but much dearer in the end than a good Tooth Brush, as they do not last half the time; and, indeed, this applies to Hair Brushes, and every other description of Brush. The Tooth Brushes stamped with their name are the best that can be made, both in the material and workmanship; and if it happens, which is very rare, that some hairs become loose, they not only change them, but are obliged to the purchaser for the information, and they are sold in all varieties of patterns, at 1s. set, bone, or set in ivory. 2s. N.B. Tooth, Hair, Nail, and Shaving Brushes, of the best quality, for exportation, with the usual allowance.—No. 24, Old Bond-street. February, 1844.

**MOURNING.—Court, Family, and Complimentary.**—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure every thing being necessary for the occasion being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies not in mourning requiring new and fashionable Black Mantles, Cardinals, Cloaks, &c., either in velvet, satin, or merino, for carriage, promenade, or travelling, will find some of the choicest patterns of the season at this establishment, as well as black velvets, satins and ducques for dresses, of a superior texture. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced, in mourning, millinery, flowers, collars, head dresses, bugle ribbons, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse No. 247 and 249, Regent-street (near Oxford-street). W. C. JAY & Co.

**ROYAL PATENT CARPETING**, manufactured without spinning or weaving.—This CARPETING having now obtained the universal approval of Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, for its elegance, durability, and economy, the PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the sole manufacturers, approve the trade that their Patents for the Spring, in the most novel and elegant designs, are now open for their inspection, at the Company's Warehouses, No. 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheshire. In consequence of the increasing demand for this article, several parties have attempted to introduce to the public goods of a very spurious manufacture to imitate the Patent Carpeting, but which, on inspection, will be found to have all the disadvantages of a common druguet. The Royal Carpeting possesses the quality of being impervious to dust, therefore is far superior to any article hitherto produced for the same purposes. The Company have also a large assortment of Window Curtains and Table Covers, embossed and printed in new and elegant patterns, and in all sizes: Tablings, Waistcoatings, and the numerous articles of their manufacture. Agents have been appointed for the sale of these goods in all the principal towns in the United Kingdom.

**FIDDLE and PRINCE ALBERT'S PATTERN PLATE**—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; the Prince Albert's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The articles may be had, lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

The Fiddle.	oz. s. d.	Price Albert's.	oz. s. d.
12 Table Spoons 30 at 7	2 0 0	12 Table Spoons 40 at 7	2 0 0
12 Dessert ditto 30	2 0 0	12 Dessert ditto 26 at 7	0 15 0
12 Table Forks 30	2 0 0	12 Table Forks 40 at 7	0 15 0
12 Dessert ditto 30	2 0 0	12 Dessert ditto 26 at 7	0 15 0
2 Gravy Spoons 10	2 0 0	2 Gravy Spoons 10	2 0 0
1 Soup Ladle 10	2 0 0	1 Soup Ladle 10	2 0 0
4 Sauce ditto 10	2 0 0	4 Sauce ditto 10	2 0 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)	1 0 0	4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt)	2 0 0
1 Fish Slice	2 10 0	1 Fish Slice	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons 10	7 8 0	12 Tea Spoons 14	5 0 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 15 0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 8 0

Messrs. Savory and Sons recommend the Prince Albert's Pattern; it is very novel, and of unexampled beauty.

**MARCH WINDS.**—It is respectfully announced that HOOPER'S CAMPHOR TABLET FOR CHAPPED HANDS, may be had of all Medicine Vendors in Boxes, at 1s. each, and at 5s. Bathurst-street, Hyde park Gardens, London.

**A CARD.**—The Nobility and Private Families are respectfully informed, that a book, containing NAMES and QUALIFICATIONS of GOVERNESSES and COMPANIONS TO LADIES, may be referred to daily, without charge, at Bulgin's, Bookseller, 221, Regent-street, corner of Maddox-street.

**RIDING TAUGHT TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN** on the Road or in the Riding-house, by Mr. JOHN HAWKINS, of the GOSWORTHY RIDING-SCHOOL, 22, South-street, Park-lane.—Small Ponies are kept for Children's use. Ladies' Horses for Hire, with or without attendance. Horses broken to all purposes, and taken to stand at Livery.

**CONTRARY** to all expectation, the news by the Overland Mail has produced a FALL in the price of useful TEAS. The East India Tea Company are the first to give the public the benefit of it. The 6lb. bag of good sound Black Tea is now 17s. The 5lb. bag of young Hyson is one sovereign. Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

**PRIZE CUPS.**—New and Secondhand SILVER PRIZE CUPS are offered at very REDUCED PRICES, and selection may be made from a great variety, both of sizes and patterns, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Goldsmith and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London (seven doors from Gracechurch-street).—Drawings of Cups will be forwarded in answer to a post-paid application. Letters for drawings should mention either the size or about the price of the Cups that may be required.

**SKIN DISEASE ESTABLISHMENT**, 58, King William-street, London Bridge. Physician, Dr. John Hulbert; Resident Apothecary, Mr. Parker. Dr. Hulbert, late of Saint Louis à Paris, may be consulted daily, as usual, upon all kinds of Cutaneous Diseases. References given (if desired) to persons who have been cured by Dr. Hulbert's new and successful plan of treatment. For further particulars, apply personally for a prospectus, or by letter, post paid, to Mr. Parker, who may be consulted on diseases incident to women and children, at Mr. Godfrey's, 59, King William-street, London Bridge, corner of Gracechurch-street.

**THE GIANTS VISIT.**  
Mr. F. Randall, the "DEVONSHIRE GIANT" (7 feet 1½ inches in height) who has lately caused so much stir in the metropolis, and who is now on his passage to America, as an exhibition at the American Museum, visited the Establishment of MOSES and SON for the purpose of ordering Naval and General Outfits prior to his departure. This stupendous specimen of human race—this gigantic statue—was measured for a superb costume, which was cut, made, and fitted on, in the short space of 12 hours.

We beg your pardon, Mr. Frederick Randall, for making you an advertising hand.  
We only wish to let the public know The manner you have honoured our Depot.  
When thus we put your mighty name in print Our motive is to give a timely hint That all who hear it (whether tall or short), May flock, in crowds to such a fam'd resort: And now we wish you a successful trip—May no rough tempests over-take the ship! MOSES and SON their hearty wishes send To one who thus has shown himself his friend. When you are landed on your destin'd strand, Tell the Americans of Britain's land! And if they ask you what's the greatest sight Tell them our Mart, and then you'll just be right. Show them your Outfits, which are sure to strike, And say you'll furnish them exactly like. Tell them how much our articles are under, And all connected with the world's "EIGHTH WONDER." If this you do, we never shall regret The day that we and Frederick Randall met.

**READY-MADE.**  
Taglioni, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout, from £0 9 0  
Beaver Chesterfield, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout, from 0 10 6  
Cordignons, Pelotes, York Wrappers, &c., handsomely trimmed, from 0 15 0  
Warm Winter Trousers, lined, from 0 4 6  
Any pattern Dressing, do. from 0 9 0  
Double breasted Winter Vests, from 0 8 6  
Dress Coats, edged, &c., from 1 0 0  
Frock do. .... 1 4 0  
Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices: Men's Suits, Dress Coat, Vest, and Trousers, from £2 16 0  
Boy's do., Jacket, Vest, and Trousers, from £1 16 0  
Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.  
**CAUTION.**—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the Public against imposition, as they learn that the untrustworthy-like falsehood of being connected with them, or, it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minorities, to guard against disappointment.  
Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, T. Hara, Wholesale W len Drapers and Outfitters, 154 Minorities, and 86, Aldgate, City.

**THE OASTLER TESTIMONIAL AND ANNUITY FUND.**

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Committee-room, British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.  
The Friends of Mr. Oastler having effected his release, by becoming guaranteees to the Leeds Bank for a portion of the debt still remaining unliquidated, they earnestly solicit Subscriptions from the Public, to pay the balance, and to form a fund to purchase an Annuity for him.

Amount of Subscriptions previously received and advertised. £471 1s. 8d.

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